

OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

Concluding my letter to you last week, I said that I would discuss with you the emancipation of the slaves and that it is true that the late Abraham Lincoln, through the Republican party, emancipated 4,000,000 souls. Before discussing that I desire to call your attention to the threat of the Chief Executive, some time ago, to honorably discharge from the service the colored regiments that were removed from Texas if the names of those whom it is alleged assaulted or killed a white man were given. I want to say that there are 10,000,000 of colored Americans in this country who have come to the conclusion to declare their independence. There may be a few who will no doubt come to be the serf and the slave to administrative dictation. The Chief Executive may carry this threat into execution to satisfy the vindictive spirit of them prejudice, but the loyal blacks of this republic are prepared to accept of the Chief Executive's decision. A colored American will not resent insult offered him by the Executive with the ballot that the constitution guarantees and which has not been from him by state constitutions. Colored Americans are convinced that no Republican party exists in this country. If such a party does exist, the colored man is not counted in the equation.

There is today in this country colored men who are controlled by the satellites of the Administration and are willing to sacrifice the colored race to a few official favors. Referring to the letter last week in which I stated that I would briefly discuss that portion of the Republican campaign text-book in which it states 4,000,000 souls were emancipated, and were emancipated by the President of the Republican party and Abraham Lincoln that the slaves were emancipated or the stubbornness of Jefferson Davis, backed up the Southern Confederacy? Were colored troops reluctantly accepted President Lincoln before the war of rebellion could be put down? Did the colored troops, who had been rejected by the government, do as much to uphold the American flag against the Southern Confederacy as the white soldiers? Before the employment of colored troops was it not the object, desired by the President, to save the Union with slaves? It was the preservation of the Union rather than the emancipation of these 4,000,000 souls of which the Republican campaign text book speaks. The Republican party has done nothing since the emancipation to teach the ignorant slave and the descendants of the slave to hate the South. The carpet bagger came from the North to the South and had himself elected to office by the votes of the newly emancipated, and for years kept these white men in office to their detriment and to the detriment of their ex-master. But who had to be responsible? Who bore the heat and burden of oppression? Who had to face the Ku Klux Klans? Who surrendered the South to those who recently rebelled, after the failure of President Grant to be nominated, the colored Republicans in the South were compelled to submit to the inevitable. The white carpet bagger left and took the little money was left in the treasury and the poor colored man had to sustain and suffer the consequences. In this hour of surrender by the Republican party, Mr. Cortelyou, the colored man South has been gradually coming out of the body politic. And now the National Republican Committee has recommended? What has Congress done? What have our Republican presidents done since the retirement of Grant? What has the United States Supreme Court done looking to the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution? Every National Republican Convention has adopted a platform and among other things it has declared for human rights. The platform upon which you led the Republican party to victory declared that it would reduce Southern representation because many Congressmen held their seats by fraud. Has any attempt been made to reduce the Southern representation or to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution? Why does the Republican party continue to give the colored voters so much? The colored Republicans have been given promises from the very

foundation of the party in 1856 to the present time. It has now come to the point where colored soldiers are threatened with muster out if they don't disclose the names of their comrades who so nobly defended themselves against a Texas mob. Every American voter and citizen loves honor and his people, who loves liberty and independence, who dares to condemn oppression, and who is not a coward, will resent this threat at the polls next month. My dear sir, you, as national chairman of a once great party, should see to it that the color of a person's skin makes no difference in a Republic whose emblem is equality of citizenship. Why should the colored voter be made the target for political parties? If I were called upon to nominate a Republican standard bearer I would name Secretary Shaw, Foraker or Fairbanks. If I were asked where the colored vote would go if Bryan or Hearst were nominated against Roosevelt, I would say that it would go to one or the other. The last threat of Mr. Roosevelt to honorably discharge the colored troops if names of those who assaulted a mob were not disclosed, has alienated the colored vote so far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned. Again, your campaign text book says: "The outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain offered another opportunity for the Republican party to demonstrate its loyalty to the broad principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and given legal sanction by the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. In that war over 15,000 black soldiers were called into service, among them out precedent in all our national history." If you remember, conditions were such that necessity forced the employment of colored soldiers and the appointment of colored officers. If you remember also, ex-rebel generals were made brigadiers and loyal colored men were only made lieutenants or paymasters. The late President McKinley appointed Mr. Lynch paymaster in the army, but can any great act be pointed to the present administration, so far as the colored citizen is concerned? To the contrary the colored soldier is threatened with dismissal if he refuses to disclose. He will refuse, Sir, and my next letter shall tell you and discuss with you the number of offices it is claimed the colored man holds and has been appointed to by the Republican party.

By all means keep your eyes on New York and believe me to be,
Very respectfully,
The Editor.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.
The time of year has come when, in accordance with the wise custom of our forefathers, it becomes my duty to set aside a special day of thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty because of the blessings we have received, and of prayer that these blessings be continued. Yet another year of widespread well-being has passed. Never before in our history or in the history of any other nation has a people enjoyed more abundant material prosperity so great that it should arouse in us no spirit of heedless disregard of our responsibilities, but rather a sober sense of our many blessings, and a resolute purpose, under Providence, not to forfeit them by any action of our own.

Material well-being, indispensable though it is, can never be anything but the foundation of true national greatness and happiness. If we build nothing upon this foundation, then our national life will be as meaningless and empty as a house where only the foundation has been laid. Upon our material well-being must be built the superstructure of individual and national life lived in accordance with the laws of the highest morality, or else our prosperity itself stand of a blessing. We should be both reverently thankful for what we have received and earnestly bent upon turning it into a means of grace and not of destruction.

Accordingly I hereby set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and supplication, on which the people shall meet in their homes or their churches, devoutly acknowledge all that has been given them and to pray that they may, in addition, receive the power to use these gifts aright.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 22d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.
(Seal) Theodore Roosevelt.
By the President:
Elihu Root, Secretary of State.

What I Saw And Heard

Col. Giles B. Jackson was in the city last week in the interest of the Jamestown Negro Exposition. Col. Jackson would not say who the successful competitor for making drawings for the negro building would be. I understand that things are lively and there are brakers ahead.

Capt. James F. Oyster is confronted with strange conditions in the schools. The scandal mongers are at work and all kinds of charges against teachers are in his possession. If a person recommends another, that person is declared to be unreliable and without moral standing. If the Board of Education is to believe all it hears and all that is given it, there will not be a respectable colored citizen in the city. The reputation of no teacher is safe from the scandal mongers. Strange to say, the white

Mr. W. Sidney Pittman Wins

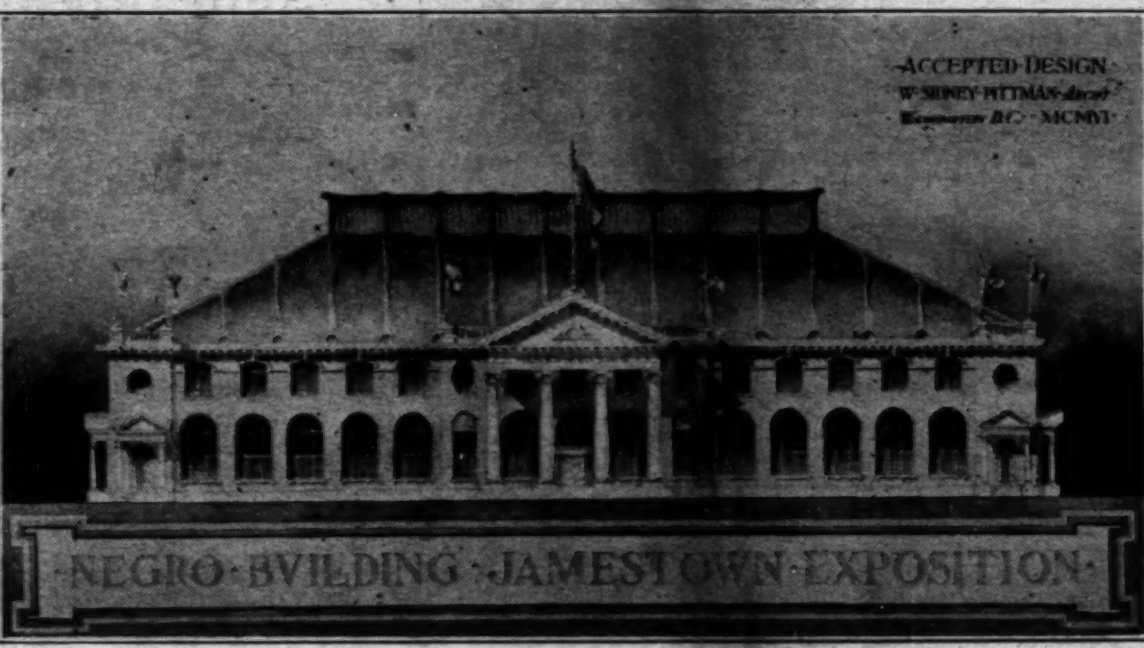
THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION NEGRO BUILDING.

nearly 300 colored officers, a fact with which the drawings for the negro building for the Jamestown Exposition have been selected. There were five competitors from which the Exposition Company had to make its selection. The contest narrowed down between Mr. James A. Lankford of this city and Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, formerly of Tuskegee, Ala., but now of this city. The five drawings were submitted to the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, who after examination forwarded them to the Negro Development and Exposition Company at Richmond, Va. The committee consisted of W.

Building, the largest and most substantial building, which contains forty-one large class rooms, was designed by Mr. Pittman. There are at least a dozen other buildings, including large and small, drawn by Mr. Pittman.

The plans for six of the large buildings were made by white architects residing respectively in New York, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga. The plans for seven of the other large buildings were made by Mr. R. R. Taylor. Mr. W. T. Bailey, architect, made plans for the negro building at the Fair in Montgomery, which is just being completed. He also remodeled the plans of one of the large buildings at Montgomery, which has just been drawn before he was employed.

Mr. Pittman is considered a natural born architect and great efforts were made to keep him in Alabama, but his friends and instructors thought that it would be best to encourage him to go elsewhere than to keep him in the far



BY W. SIDNEY PITTMAN, THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR

teachers are free from such rot.

There is another rumor in the air to the effect that Prof. Montgomery is to be transferred to the supervising principalship to succeed Cardozo, and Justice Terrell is to succeed Prof. Montgomery. Mrs. Terrell is to resign and Mrs. Curtis is to succeed her, and James A. Cobb or H. H. Haines is to succeed Mr. Terrell. Charges are now flying thick and fast against the respective candidates and just where it will end no one seems to know. Capt. Oyster is dumbfounded and Dr. Chancellor is at a standstill.

Miss Marie Madre is holding forth at the Metropolitan Church. I have heard nothing as yet of the other organization of which Mr. Davidson is president. Just when he will call his association together I am unable to state.

Attorney Napoleon Marshall will practice law in this city. He has bid farewell to Boston, Mass., and taking up law in the city of his birth.

My friend, Capt. J. A. Lyons, will open law offices in this city. He has not decided where he intends to settle down as yet. I mean he has not selected his office spot as yet.

I am glad to know that a bar association is in sight. I believe that one will be organized this time indeed and in fact.

Recorder J. C. Dancy had a most delightful time in Richmond, Va. He will never forget the many pleasant opportunities that he allowed to slip by. Recorder Dancy is popular in Richmond, Va., any way. He is always a welcome visitor in the city upon the hills.

My friend W. L. Houston is to be banqueted. The boys are jubilant over his victory and now they are going to enjoy a pleasant dinner.

Now if the citizens want to help a good cause let them join forces and assist the Young Men's Christian Association to raise the \$25,000. Will the people raise it? Out of the great number of organizations in the city I am sure that amount will be forthcoming.

Well, the colored Masons will have a respite of two weeks. Grand Master Grimshaw declares that he is going to put Grand Master Scott of the 19th street Masons out of business. Just when he is going to do it I am not able to state at present. The 19th street Masons declare that they are only stung a little but not enough to lay them up. They will be reinforced when they come again, which will be very soon.

Fairplay.

Do you like money? Then subscribe for stock in the Hamilton Oil and Gas Co., near Bartlesville, I. T., for oil is money. Shares \$5 to \$25. Par value \$25. Office 1011 N. Y. ave.

Read The Bee.

Isaac Johnson, Rev. A. Binga, Jr., R. T. Hill and Col. Giles B. Jackson.

Messrs. Lankford and Pittman appeared before the committee at Richmond, Va., last week, each with a copy of their drawings and in its presence they were explained. There was a very lively session of the committee and the two competitors. The committee after a thorough examination of the two sets of drawings and the explanation each gave, retired for consultation and unanimously reported in favor of the drawings made by Mr. W. Sidney Pittman. The Bee last week stated briefly that Mr. Pittman's drawings were before the committee and they would no doubt be selected. A distinguished architect in speaking of Mr. Pittman, speaks as follows: Mr. W. Sidney Pittman completed the course in the wheelwrighting division and graduated from the literary department. During his term of four years he showed such great ability in architectural drawing that the principal and others persuaded him to stay and take advanced architectural course, which he completed in two years. It soon developed that the principal and several

South. That he would be more of a credit to his race, if he were to go out where he would have a broad field in which to work. His leave from the South of course lost him a contract of \$5,000 dining-room which forced the employment of white architect from Atlanta. There is no young man in this country better known than Mr. Pittman since he braved out for himself. He is an industrious, quiet and unassuming young man who commands respect wherever he goes. His presentation of his plans to the Exposition committee at Richmond, Va., last week was done in such a gentlemanly and dignified manner and the fact that his plans were more acceptable to the committee won their admiration. The Negro Building at the Jamestown Exposition as it appears in The Bee this week was the work of this colored artist. Mr. Pittman is no doubt the youngest colored architect in the United States and he as well as for the race to which he is identified. The fact that the committee was unanimous in its report, is sufficient proof that his plans were more acceptable than others.



MR. W. SIDNEY PITTMAN.

others discovered that Mr. Pittman had such fine ability as an architect that the school he was attending advanced him money to pay all of his expenses for three years to take a course in architecture at Drexel Institute. Mr. Pittman graduated with high honors from this institute, being fourth in his class. As soon as he graduated he was given a position as an architect, which not only required him to make plans for all new buildings while serving in this position, but to teach architecture to the advanced and postgraduate students, which he did with a great deal of credit.

The Callis P. Huntington Memorial

THE TRIAL BOARD.

Some time ago Officer Albert Johnson, colored, was tried before the police trial board for conduct unbecoming an officer. The alleged offense consisted in the arrest of a Democratic Congressman's son, whose home is in Mississippi. The trial board mildly reprimanded Officer Johnson for doing his duty, but this didn't seem to satisfy the prosecution. So the case was returned to the trial board and the entire charge dismissed. Now the prosecution took an appeal to the Commissioners, where it was argued by Attorney Chase Thursday morning. This is the first case since the organization of the trial board that has ever been appealed by the prosecution. A full history of the case will be published in The Bee.

WHERE SHOULD HE GO?

After having fought to uphold this republic and thousands buried in the bosom of mother earth, the living are still battling for an independence where they may enjoy the fruits that should have come to them ere now. But the question is, Where shall the colored American go?

BALTIMORE & OHIO EXCURSION.

Sunday, October 28.
\$1.00 Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg and return.
\$1.35 Berkeley Springs and return.
\$2.00 Cumberland and return.
Special train leaves Washington at 8:05 A. M.

READ THE BEE.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Miss Rosetta Lawson, national lecturer of the W. C. T. U. is attending the W. C. T. U. in Boston.

The Liberator, Los Angeles, Cal., publishes six reasons why the negro should vote the Prohibition ticket, and the statement published is signed by many ministers and business men.

In an article on London paupers and pauperism in the American Economist is the statement that "one in about every 32 to 34 men, women, boys, girls and babies in the free-trade capital has to be supported from the public funds."

Rev. W. C. Payne of this city filed will in the long run turn out a curse incidence, R. I., during his visit to that city.

Many of the exchanges state that \$25,000 has been given to the Y. M. C. A. of Washington by Mr. Rockefeller, but they failed to state that the condition is that the Y. M. C. A. must raise the same amount for the site and building.

In another column of the paper will be found an article on "White Man and Negro" from the Transcript, N. Y. Read and ponder.

The Philadelphia Tribune states that E. J. Waring, Esq., a graduate of the Law Department of Howard University, is the only colored member of the Law Association of Philadelphia.

The Howard University Band held its first meeting since the opening of school last week.

The announcement comes from Richmond, Va., through Rev. W. H. Stokes, president of the Negro Baptist Congress, that the annual meeting has been postponed.

Rev. Oscar W. J. Scott preached the annual sermon at the 19th session of the Scottish Rite Masons, recently held at Macon, Ga.

Some time ago we made mention of vacancies in the mail service at Richmond, Va., since which time Postmaster Cabell has appointed as regular carriers five negro substitutes.

Tomorrow at 4 and 7:45 P. M. Rev. G. W. Lee of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church will preach for the Rev. Chas. Blackwell and congregation, Central Baptist Church, Philadelphia. The occasion being their entering their new edifice.

The 20th annual session of Scottish Rite Masons will convene in Washington.

The President in his Thanksgiving Proclamation stated that the 29th day of November next will be set apart as a day of thanksgiving and supplication.

It is stated that the 60th anniversary of the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., will not take place until the first Sunday in November.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University lectured one evening last week at True Reformers' Hall, Richmond, Va., on the "Duty of the Hour."

The Baptist Record, Richmond, Va., divides the negro leaders into two classes. One class is bold and fearless in advocacy of negro rights and in denunciation of unjust imposters upon the race; the other conservative, timid, fearful and urging their followers to do likewise.

REV. CORROTHERS NOT ENDORSED.

The consensus of opinion among the people is that Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor of Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, is more interested in Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Cardozo than the pastor of their own church. Both are members of St. Luke's Church and yet it is claimed their pastor has not take any interest in them at all. The members of Rev. Corrothers' Church are not in favor of him continually taking up other people's quarrels.

It is quite evident that the colored High School was in need of reorganization. It is claimed by teachers in the High School that the former principal often agreed with the pupil against the teacher. When the teacher would call the attention of the principal to the action of the pupil he would get no satisfaction. So far as the people are concerned, Rev. Corrothers does not represent their sentiments. They know more about the conditions in the High School than Rev. Corrothers, who has taken up the course of two dismissed teachers who have never had any interest in the citizens of this city and who have no regrets at their removal.

The mass meeting that is called for Monday evening well demonstrates the fact that Rev. Corrothers is speaking his own sentiments and not the people's.

Great interest is being manifested in the opportunities offered in the Hamilton Oil and Gas Co. Shares \$5 to \$25. Par value \$25. Office, 1011 N. Y. ave.

BIG IOWA CORN RANCH

ONE FIELD EXPECTED TO YIELD
525,000 BUSHELS.

Is Largest in the World—Farmhouse
on It Make a Small Town—Own-
er Passes His Winters in
Chicago.

Odebolt, Ia.—When it is considered that there are such corn fields in Iowa as Adams' 15,000-acre ranch at this place, producing 525,000 bushels every season, and employing regularly 105 men, it is little wonder that the state of Iowa has a 400,000,000-bushel corn crop for 1906. Before long 200 men will start on the 15,000 acres of corn, which will all be husked from the shock. Then the stocks will be shredded for the fat cattle before spring.

This corn field is the largest in the world. The full 15,000 acres was planted with tested seed and is expected to yield an average of more than 35 bushels to the acre. This is considered a small average for Iowa corn this season.

Thirty-seven double stalk cutters will be used to bind the corn in the field this fall. Mules are employed almost everywhere to do the heavy draft work on the farm, and there are over 200 of these animals kept there constantly. Mr. and Mrs. Adams and family are at present at their winter home in Chicago and the farm is in the hands of its manager.

With the exception of a large number of feeders which are purchased every fall, no cattle are raised on the big farm except enough milk cows to keep the help supplied with milk. Last winter Mr. Adams had 6,000 sheep brought from his North Dakota ranch for feeding, and it is announced that he will do it again this winter as soon as the present yardfull of cattle has been marketed.

The affairs at the farm are conducted with as much system as in any large business office in this city. There is a main office and headquarters where the manager of the farm has his desk. It is here that Mr. Adams himself passes a large part of his time in summer. The farm is divided into sections, and each part is under the direction of a subforeman and worked by his force of men.

All the houses of the employees are located in one place near the center of the farm, making a small town. A schoolhouse is also erected here for the children of the workers. The farm and its methods are a revelation to the visitor. Adams is an enthusiast for good roads and all through the place he has built handsome drive-ways.

There is another farm in Sac county, Iowa, which contains 6,000 acres. The land there is not all tilled as on the Adams ranch, and hence it is not of so general interest to the public. It is, though, among the record-breakers in this state for acreage owned by one man in one contiguous piece.

TWINS TO DIVORCE TWINS.

Brothers Whose Lives Seem to Run
in Parallel Lines.

Kansas City.—Miles J. Farris and Jiles M. Farris, born 32 years ago, on coming of age made twin sisters their wives. Their lives which were parallel, did not diverge much when they went into business, for one became a barber and the other a butcher—not such a great difference after all, as Jiles expressed it recently.

Time went on, and to the families had come a little Miles M. and as well a little Jiles J. But with neither, it seemed, domestic harmony at the fire-side prevailed, for one day a petition for divorce was filed by Jiles M. against Martha A. Farris, and on the following morning an attorney appeared at the county court house with a petition for a divorce for Miles J. Farris from his wife, Attie Farris.

Both petitions set forth desertion as the cause for seeking legal separation and both charges show jealousy on the part of the wives, which, it is alleged, made life intolerable for the husbands.

Both women are in Louisiana, Mo.

KINDNESS BROUGHT A FORTUNE.

Good Samaritan Receives One-Fifth of
Rich Man's Estate.

Denver, Colo.—Because he befriended Dr. Albert B. Cummings, of Pittsburgh, Pa., many years ago, W. P. Harris, of Denver, has received \$13,500.

In 1889 Harris was employed in a hotel at Cresson, Pa., where Dr. Cummings, a guest of the hotel, was taken ill one night, and Harris, an absolute stranger, attended him until he recovered. They met but once afterward, at a dinner table.

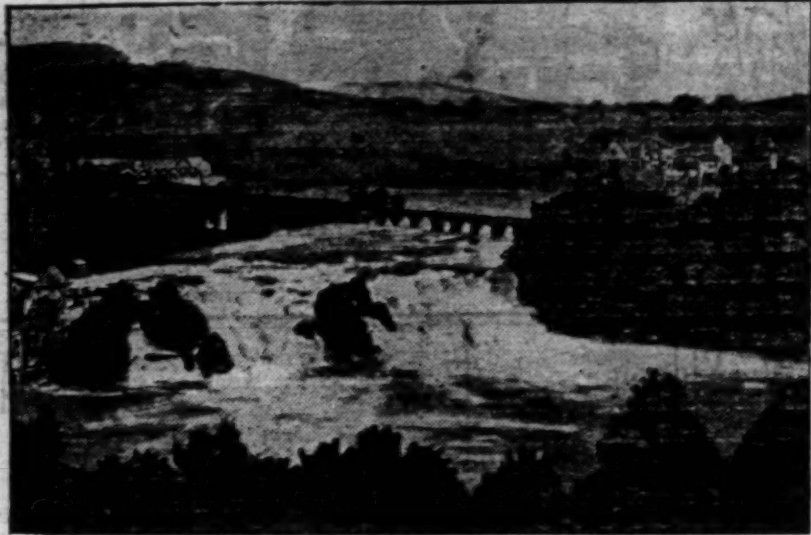
Harris recently received a letter from the lawyer of Dr. Cummings, stating that the physician had died and in his will bequeathed young Harris his entire estate, valued at between \$50,000 and \$75,000. Later relatives contested the will, and a short time ago a compromise was effected by which Harris accepted \$13,500.

Harris is at present salesman for a biscuit company.

Graphophones as Soul Savers.

Cleveland, O.—Graphophones will be used by the local Salvation Army for the purpose of saving souls. The plan will be put in practice during the coming harvest festival. Big graphophones will be installed at the doors of the headquarters, and the attention of passers-by attracted by sermons and sacred songs turned out on the machines. Each graphophone will have a guard and a contribution box.

The Rhine Falls



Several times it has been rumored that the water-power of the magnificent Rhine Falls at Neuhäusen, in Switzerland (near Schaffhausen), are to be utilized for electric purposes, and that the cataract, which is the largest in Europe, is being spoiled. Up to the present, however, the falls have undergone no change and it would indeed be a matter for regret if this noble creation of nature were to become a victim to the modern materialistic spirit of industry.

A HOOSIER MONOPOLY

TWO TOWNS WHERE ROCK WOOL
IS MANUFACTURED.

Yorktown and Alexandria Favored by
Nature in Location of Mineral De-
posits—Product Supplant-
ing Asbestos.

Alexandria, Ind.—Two cities in Indiana have been singularly favored by nature in the placing of mineral deposits, giving them an absolute monopoly of the manufacture of rock wool and its other products, the cities being Yorktown and Alexandria, where comparatively large areas, covering a mile square in the aggregate, are underlaid with a peculiar kind of stone, largely composed of natural glass, which when fused and blown from a blast furnace produces a perfect imitation in appearance of cotton, but absolutely non-combustible and a perfect insulator from heat, cold and electricity.

It is rapidly supplanting asbestos and is useful in many more ways than that product, whose mines in Canada and Italy are rapidly being exhausted, no new deposits of asbestos stone having been discovered since 1850.

The Alexandria plant recently shipped 12 car loads to the Philippine islands for use in the cold storage plant the government built there, while its use, like asbestos, extends to the manufacture of fireproof theater drop curtains, clothing for firemen, acid workers, lampwicks, stokers' gloves, etc. It is called by scientists both fibrous and crystalline, and is designated as a mineralogical vegetable. Charlemagne is credited with the first public uses of it, when he made a tablecloth which he cleaned by throwing into the fire, but its real application to commercial purposes date back only 56 years.

Thirteen years ago the deposits at Alexandria and Yorktown were discovered by scientists, since which time extensive mills have been making the varied products into which it can be turned, and now that the stone in the Nicolson quarries, covering 80 acres at Alexandria, has been found of the exact quality required a new company has been launched at Windfall, Ind., to build a plant, the second at Alexandria, and engage extensively in the manufacture of this odd and useful product of nature's laboratory.

The company is headed by Senator Mock, of Tipton, the promoting stockholders being Every A. Mock, Montgomery McKay, Benjamin F. Legg, Wilbur C. Legg, John M. Summers, L. D. Summers and Jefferson R. Hill-drup, all prominent Tipton county business men. The company is capitalized at \$75,000, and the new plant is to be built at Alexandria.

It is significant that the two factories in the United States alone which are running and which have the only crude material from which this rock wool can be made are prosperous, and are always behind their orders.

Farm Product Sale Is Vast.

Washington.—The department of agriculture in a report on the trade with noncontiguous possessions in farm and forest products says that the value of exports of domestic farm products to foreign countries, including the Philippine islands, in 1905 was \$826,904,777. With the Philippine trade eliminated the value of the domestic exports to foreign countries amounted to \$825,746,927. The shipments of farm products from the United States to the noncontiguous possessions, including exports to the Philippine islands, were \$14,700,000, or 1.8 per cent. of the value just given for domestic exports to foreign countries, excluding the Philippines.

Laborer Has Huge Sunflower.

Berlin.—The largest sunflower on earth has been discovered by the Hamburger Nachrichten in the cottage garden of a laborer. It is at Almsborn, in Schleswig-Holstein. Many people have visited the place to view the flowers. The stem of the plant is over ten feet high and still growing. The heart of the flower is three feet across. Horticulturists are investigating in order to discover the secret of the abnormal growth.

TRYING NEW "SMOKELESS COAL."

Pittsburg Official Experimenting So as
to Abolish Nuisance.

Pittsburg.—In the effort to further the movement for the abolition of the smoke nuisance, Director of Public Works J. W. Clark is experimenting with "smokeless coal" and is hopeful of getting satisfactory results which will lead to its general adoption for the production of steam.

No preference is to be given to any special brand of smokeless fuel, but during the past few days a number of tests have been made under his production of an article mined in the central part of the state. The boilers of the Park building, the Annex hotel and the Arbuckle building were employed for this purpose and the results have been highly satisfactory. Mr. Clark says but little smoke is produced and believes it will be possible to avoid even that little with care.

The coal is described by Mr. Clark as dull in appearance and so soft that it crumbles easily in the hand. At the same time it produces an intense heat and is highly appropriate as a boiler fuel. It is said that a chemically treated coal is also to be tested, and that the results of all the tests will be made known to owners of boilers so that they may choose among those offered, with the experience of the city to guide them. The early adoption of an antismoke ordinance is regarded as a foregone conclusion, so that all the information which can be obtained in this manner will be of great importance to users of fuel.

FILES RECORD 160 YEARS OLD.

Chicago Man Clears Title to Lands
in Massachusetts.

Cambridge, Mass.—A document has been filed at the probate court here, that was just 160 years late in reaching its destination. Edward A. Hill, of Chicago, handed the paper to the registrar of probate. It is yellow with age, yet in a fair enough state of preservation to be easily read.

It is the report of the commissioners appointed by Samuel Danforth, judge of the probate court for the county of Middlesex, to arrange the division of the estate of Abraham Hill, of Cambridge. The commissioners wrote out their report, and it is dated November 21, 1746. This paper, among a lot of others, was handed through succeeding generations until it finally passed into the hands of Mr. Hill.

The property owned by Abraham Hill at that time embraced a great deal of land in Arlington and Belmont. The record turned over by Mr. Hill will have no effect upon the titles of property in either town except to greatly simplify matters and to clear titles.

HEAVIEST TWIN TEACHERS.

Mount Joy (Pa.) Also Has Oldest
Schoolma'am in State.

Mount Joy, Pa.—Of the more than 500 schoolma'ams in Lancaster county none are more widely known and more popular than Mame and Louisa Kuhns, twin sisters, of Mount Joy. They were born in Mount Joy 53 years ago, and are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John Kuhns.

Both started as pupils in the Mount Joy public schools on the same day and sat together during their school years. They were graduated together and both began teaching school at the same time, in the same building in which they received their education. For 36 years they have been teaching, and it is said that the grandchildren of some of their first scholars are now among their pupils.

Their aggregate combined weight is 501 pounds, and it is said they balance each other in weight within a few pounds. It is almost needless to say that they are able to handle successfully all the bad boys.

Roads Are Fined Big Sum.

Washington.—It has been officially announced that since January 1 a total of \$283,073 has been collected by the government from railroads granting rebates or conspiring to give rebates, this being exclusive of the money collected for violations of the safety appliance law. Over 200 of the latter cases were filed and in most of them the railroads went into court and confessed judgment.



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I. O. N. I. C. of A., fraternal, meets
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W. C. S.

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meets at its office, 608 Bolton street
east, the first and third Monday
nights in each month. Rev. S. T.
Shepherd, worthy president. T. P.
Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers,
W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I.
O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets
at St. James, La., the first and third
Saturdays in each month. J. W.
Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisian,
W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243,
of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets
at Darrow, La., the second and fourth
Saturdays in each month. Leon Ba-
ptiste, W. P. P. M. Baptiste, W. C. S.
Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O.
N. I. C. of A. F., No. 132, meets at
Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday
in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P.
P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231,
meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third
Saturdays in each month. Spencer
Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R.
S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27,
meets at Ashville, Fla., the second
and fourth Sundays in each month.
G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon,
W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of
A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey,
Ga., on the first Saturday in each
month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P.;
Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton
Rouge, La., first and third Wednes-
day nights in each month. Jos. New-
ton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C.
S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department,
No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex.,
the first and third Wednesdays in each
month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Hen-
ry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew,
W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C.
S.

Sunrise Department, No. 37, meets
at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth
Thursday nights in each month. A.
R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Ham-
ilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W.
R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake
City, Fla., first and second Monday
nights in each month. Joe Dorsey,
W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V.
P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B.
Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N.
I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual
pass word is ready for all Depart-
ments. Send for it at once. See
Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton
Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet
at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Fri-
day in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P.
P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Fin-
ley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meet

PLAYS TUNE ON A BARREL.

Massachusetts Man Has a String In-
strument That is a Wonder.

Malden, Mass.—Out of a sugar bar-
rel Frederick S. Hall, of Malden, has
constructed a unique musical in-
strument, supposed to be a distant relative
to the cello, and on the one string of
the contrivance the performer plays
arias and selections from famous
operas.

Hall got the idea for the barrel
'cello one day when he heard the hol-
low sound made by some small boys
pounding on a large hoghead. He be-
lieved that the hollow cavity of a
good, stout oaken barrel would pro-
duce a good sounding-board for a
vibrating string.

Procuring a cello string, Hall rigged
it on the side of a barrel and then
began his experiments. After sev-
eral weeks' work he has perfected an
instrument that gives a surprisingly
mellow tone.

Friends of the musician have been
calling at his studio by the score for
the past few days to hear the new
musical instrument. Hall has received
a large offer for the instrument from
a circus performer, but he refused to
part with it.

Hall is well known in local musical
circles. He is the composer of sev-
eral tuneful songs and marches.

BANKER BUYS WAITER A RANCH.

David H. Moffat Will Install Old
Friend in Home Near Him.

Denver, Col.—David H. Moffat, mil-
lionaire banker and railroad builder of
Colorado, who boasts as his friend
Thomas Gay, head waiter of the Fifth
Avenue hotel, New York, desires his
friend to live near him, and as the
first step in that direction has pur-
chased a ranch of 158 acres in Routt
county, near Steamboat Springs,
which he is having put in shape be-
fore presenting it to Gay. Mr. Moffat
bought the ranch for \$4,800. He will
spend a goodly portion of his time on
the ranch with his old friend. The
friendship of the two men has inter-
fered with Moffat's business several
times, but when a man objected to
the waiter the banker wanted nothing
to do with him. Once a Denver man
took an eastern capitalist to Mr. Mor-
fat's room in the hotel to talk over a
business deal involving \$250,000. They
found Moffat playing poker with the
waiter. They were introduced to him
as they would have been to any other
guest and the deal fell through on
account of the attitude of the eastern
man when a waiter was introduced to
him as a social equal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS GROW.

Foreign Trade on Sound Basis and
Collections Are Large.

City of Mexico.—During the fiscal
year ended June 30 the total exporta-
tions of the country amounted to
\$271,138,809, against \$208,520,451 in
the preceding fiscal year, a gain of
\$62,618,357. Imports amounted to
\$220,651,974, against \$178,204,962,
an increase of \$42,446,112. Nearly \$50,
000,000 in coined silver was exported
and some \$38,178,000 new gold was
imported in the readjustment of the
currency. Exports of merchandise in
the fiscal year increased by \$2,741,919.
The foreign trade of the country is on
a sound basis and the customs collec-
tions large.

During the fiscal year the United
States took of Mexican exports \$186,
010,052; Great Britain, \$47,272,873;
Germany, \$20,523,156; France, \$8,010,
279.

Mexico imported from the United
States to the amount of \$145,600,313;
from Germany, \$20,814,557; from
Great Britain, \$20,344,648; from
France, \$16,283,255. All sums are in
Mexican standard currency, the unit
being one-half of the American dollar
gold.

STAYED IN JAIL BY CHOICE.

"Eddie" Mullin Declined to Accept
Freedom and Died in Prison.

Cleveland, O.—"Eddie" Mullin, who
for 29 years refused to leave the Cuy-
ahoga county jail, died at the city hos-
pital. He was about 65 years of age.
Mullin was a familiar figure about
the county prison. He was picked up
by a policeman one day in the fall of
1877 wandering aimlessly about. He
was talking to himself about ships and
Egypt. He was taken to the county
jail to await an investigation as to his
sanity. He was not violent and the
probate court did not investigate his
case. Hugh Buckley, member of the
board of public safety, was then sher-
iff, and he ordered the release of Mul-
lin. The prison doors swung open and
Mullin was told that he was free.

"I don't want to be free. Please let
me stay here. This is the best place
I have found since I left the ship—the
good ship Alice," wailed Mullin with
tears in his eyes.

Mullin's manner touched the sheriff,
and he said he could stay around the
jail until he found a place to work.
Mullin liked the jail so well that he
did not try to get a job.

Paris Widows Remarry Soon.

Paris.—Statistics published here
show that the widows of Paris marry
again more readily than the widow-
ers. In three years, 2,270 men who
became widowers 148 married again
within 12 months. Six hundred and
twenty-eight more conspired them-
selves after 13 months, and at the end
of the three years 2,233 had remarried,
leaving only 37 single. The widows of
the last three years made even shorter
work of their widowhood, for out of 1,
907 of them, 1,904 had married within
18 months.

No Matinee for Schoolgirls.

Cleveland, O.—The board of educa-
tion proposes to inaugurate two ses-
sions daily at the high school to keep
the girls away from the theaters. The
school board does not approve of the
matinee. "The theory that the half-
day session gives pupils a clear out-
look for study does not work out that
way," said Member S. P. Orth. "Many
boys spend the afternoon at athletics
and the girls attend social functions
or the matinee."

LEPROSY HEREDITARY

CONEL PLUMACHER MAKES RE-
PORT ON DREAD DISASTER.

Says Malady Is Not Contagious and
Thinks It Curable—Results of Ex-
haustive Study by Represen-
tative in Venezuela.

Washington.—After displaying rare
heroism by the devotion of a lifetime
to a study of leprosy, Eugene K. Plu-
macher, American consul at Maracaibo,
Venezuela, has decided that the
dread malady is not contagious, but
is hereditary to a degree not reached
in any other disease. He has made
an exhaustive report to the state de-
partment telling of his personal at-
tendance upon lepers afflicted in the
most revolting form. His report indi-
cates that leprosy is curable, but that
there is little hope in Venezuela or other
Latin-American leper colonies,
where nutritious foods and proper
drugs rarely are provided.

Dr. Plumacher was appointed to
Maracaibo in 1878, where in jointure
with his duties as consul he constantly
observed leper cases and their
treatment and where he experimented
in no small way. In this he has had
the benefit of correspondence with
the most advanced scientists of the
United States and Europe and it was
through his efforts that the tuna
plant, used in treating the disease, is
now planted in all countries which
have leper stations.

At the request of these scientists,
Dr. Plumacher took a large number
of photographs of lepers, personally
removing the bandages of the afflic-
ted in order that the best results might
be attained. It was prophesied that
he would contract the disease, but this
did not happen. He was allowed to
visit secretly many lepers in Mara-
caibo, concealed by their families to
avoid being sent in perpetual banish-
ment to the island.

Using a secret medicine, which he
obtained through Dr. S. C. Bothwell,
now marshal of the supreme court of
Porto Rico, he experimented with it
on these private cases. The medi-
cine was expensive, but the board of
directors of the leper colony allowed
him a small sum to prepare the medi-
cine and ten lepers were given in
his special charge. These cases em-
braced both classes of the disease,
the dry class, where extremities be-
come calcified so that fingers and
toes may be broken off without pain,
to the patients, and the other class,
known as the wet or soft leprosy,
where every part becomes putrid and
rots away, leaving at last nothing
but a trunk of a human being.

The money given Dr. Plumacher
lasted about two months, after which
he carried the cases eight months at
his own expense. His reports point
out that the treatment produced good
results, but that the lack of proper
food made absolute cure impossible.

Dr. Plumacher says in his report
that as he was successful and full of
hope for continued good results, he
concluded he would rather drop the
society of his friends of the leper
colony than to abandon the lepers.

Though he observed minute care to
avoid any danger from contagion, he
suffered a most horrifying experience
in attending one of his patients, a
boy at the leprosy institution, and a
few days after the incident small
sores appeared in his hands, but
after some months these dried up,
although discolored marks remained.

From his observations of the ten
cases in his care, the consul conclud-
ed that without plenty of nutritious
food to build up the system of the
afflicted there will never be good re-
sults from the treatment of the lepers
at Maracaibo.

The report gives statistics showing
the alarming number of lepers in the
republics of Colombia and Venezuela.

FOR WAR ON WILD-CAT MINING

Convention to Be Held at Denver Will
Seek to Kill Frauds.

Denver, Col.—Definite action for
the protection of investors in mining
enterprises will be taken by the
American mining congress, which will
open in Denver October 16. A bill
providing for the punishment of ille-
gal mining fakirs and promoters of illegi-
timate mining enterprises will be sub-
mitted to the legislatures of the vari-
ous states interested. The measure
will likely be modeled after that of
the California law which in broad
terms makes it a felony to use wrong-
ful representations about mining prop-
erties.

By furnishing protection against
mining frauds, it is hoped to turn in-
vestment into successful channels by
which the mineral production may be
largely increased and the investor find
profit instead of loss.

Steps will also be taken to create
mine drainage districts and for the
establishment of a department of
mines and mining as a separate ex-
ecutive department of the national gov-
ernment.

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3:00 p.m. "Royal Limited." All Pullman
4:00 p.m. Coaches to Phila. 1 Hr. Train
5:00 p.m. Diner and Pullman Parlor.
6:00 p.m. Coaches to Philadelphia
8:00 p.m. Sleepers.
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10:30 p.m.
11:00 p.m.
11:30 p.m.

WESTWARD.
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5:30 p.m.
CINCINNATI
11:00 a.m.
PITTSBURGH
11:00 a.m.
CLEVELAND
11:00 a.m.
COLUMBUS
11:00 a.m.
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11:00 a.m.
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11:00 a.m.

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All passenger trains of the Baltimore
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City now have direct ferry connection
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minal having been discontinued.
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lar terminal of the great metropolis be
cause of its convenience to the hotel,
theatre and shopping district. In the
recent remodeling of the terminal build
ing a glass roofed canopy was construct
ed fifty feet wide, under which the
cross-town cars of the 14th, 23rd, 28th
and 29th Street lines pass, so that pas
sengers are protected from the weather
leaving the ferry house, and also avoid
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All baggage destined to New York
City will be delivered to 23rd Street un
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reasonable rates.
The importance of 23rd Street is most
graphically brought to attention in the
August number of the Book of the
Royal Blue published by the passenger
department of the Baltimore & Ohio,
under the title "Into the Heart of
Gotham." The interest centers within
a mile radius of 23rd street, Fifth ave
nue and Broadway. Full page photo
graphs of unusual detail present a most
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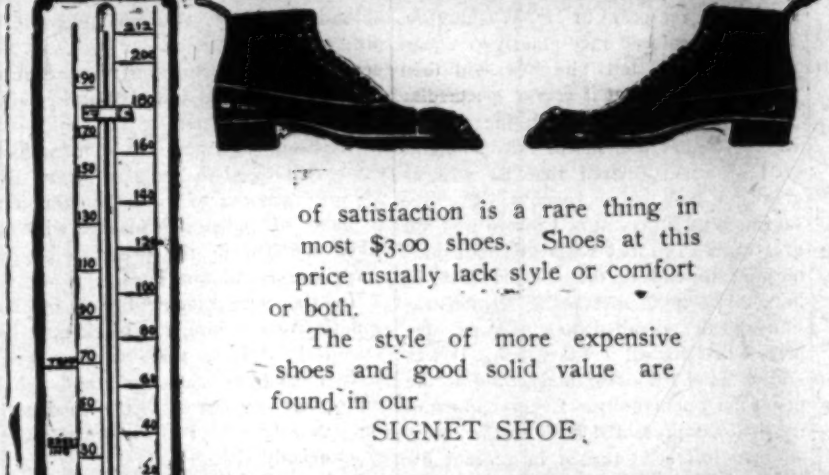
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KINK-INE will make the hair GROW from one to three inches per month, if the directions and instructions are carefully followed out. We have many cases on record where the above results have been obtained, and we do not hesitate when we make these claims.
KINK-INE is the only safe preparation in the world that is guaranteed to make the hair straight and make dry hair smooth and stop it from breaking off and falling out; takes out all the kinks and knots, cures dandruff, makes the hair soft and silky, and by nourishing the roots gives it new life and vigor, restoring it to natural color.
Read what Miss Elizabeth Jones of Chicago says of KINK-INE: "My hair was not more than three inches long when I commenced to use Kink-ine, six months ago. I have used it steadily since that date and it has grown on an average of two inches each month and it is now more than fifteen inches long. Besides, my hair has become almost straight and I fully believe by the end of the year I will have the most beautiful head of hair of any colored lady in the world."
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G. H. Cardozo, 12th and R sts. L. H. Harris, 600 3d st. S. W. John W. Morse, 19th and L sts.
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THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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LET US DIVIDE

From every section of the coun-
try comes a cry "Negro domina-
tion!" the negro problem, or there
can't be a Republican party South
while the negro bobs up. The Bee
has always maintained that the col-
ored American should divide his
vote. The Republican party in the
South does not want him, and for
that reason alone he should sup-
port men irrespective of party poli-
tics, and go to any party that wants
his vote and support. Now, there
comes a cry from Alabama. The
baby is Mr. Young Blood, who
never at any time had much love
for the colored voter. Young Blood
is well known to the colored Rep-
ublicans in the South, and they
never had much confidence in his
Republicanisms at any time. He has
been equally as greedy to control
delegates from Alabama and other
Southern States as all Republican
presidential candidates. Why
should there be any color line in
politics? Why should there be
different political parties? The Bee
believes that the time is fast ap-
proaching when all party lines will
be wiped out of existence and men
will be supported on their merits.
The Bee favors a division of the
colored vote as the best solution
of this alleged political race ques-
tion. The white Republicans in the
North, that is, a few of them, are
as much opposed to the colored
voter as the Democrats are in the
South. The colored man has been
taught, by promises, since his
emancipation, to love the Republi-
can party and to hate the Demo-
cratic party. Does it not seem very
strange that during slavery the
master and slave could live in peace
and harmony and that the slave al-
ways received protection from his
master? And does it not seem
stranger yet that the slave could
be left alone with his young mis-
tresses and never thought of being
charged with rape or attempted
rape, or assault or attempted as-
sault? But, the moment he is
emancipated and accumulates prop-
erty, gets an education and becomes
a good citizen that he becomes, in
the eyes of this same master, a
dangerous being? It would be pre-
sumed that he possessed brutish in-
stincts while he was a slave and a
refined and polished citizen after
his freedom. The brutish instincts
seemed to have left him after his
emancipation. The white man
South says not. He claims that the
colored man is more vicious and
is inclined to crave for white wom-
en. How can this be, when he does
not come in contact with white
women? If any crime is attempted
by a colored man, why should the
entire colored race be held respon-
sible? Certainly there are as many
vicious white brutes in the South
as there are colored, and more so.
The great number of bastards in
the South establishes the conten-
tion of The Bee. Conditions in the
South show that white men are
constantly after colored women, and
it is a hard matter for a decent col-
ored girl to protect her honor from
the persistent pleas of white men.
If the colored man is as vicious in

the South as it is claimed, let the
authorities encourage voluntary mi-
gration or emigration from the
South to the West or to some other
country. Let Ben. Tillman advo-
cate a voluntary migration from his
State, and see how many colored
people will remain. The colored
man is as harmless as a lamb, so
far as doing injury to white women
is concerned. If a white or col-
ored woman is assaulted or an at-
tempt is made to assault her, the
offender is some brute. The Bee
believes in punishing any man,
white or black, who deliberately as-
saults a woman. It is not believed
that the better element of white
people South will do any harm to
the colored people. The dangerous
class is the common and uneduca-
ted or that class who would like to
be something and cannot. At any
rate, let the colored man divide,
and see if conditions will not be
changed.

OUR SCHOOLS

The Bee has always advocated
good morals in our schools. The
Bee has always contended that the
colored schools, under the superin-
tendency of Mr. George F.T. Cook,
were conducted upon a high moral
and educational basis. Mr. Cook
was an honest, moral and upright
man, and there has never been a
time under his administration that
a charge of unfairness or oppres-
sion could be laid at his door. The
colored schools have never been in
such a condition as they are today.
This is caused because Professor
Montgomery was not given proper
support. His hands have been tied
and teachers have been unruly and
disobedient. It is now claimed that
the present Board of Education is
unfair and domineering. This is
not true. The colored schools have
no better friend than Captain Jas.
F. Oyster, who seems to be the
leading spirit on the Board. Cap-
tain Oyster is endeavoring to es-
tablish such reforms that improve
existing conditions. Our High
School especially is in need of re-
organization. It is believed that
matured, married women should
be allowed to teach in the lower
grades of our schools, because they
have a better conception of children
and how they should be taught than
the young woman who graduates
from the Normal School. In our
High School young girls are of such
an age that matured teachers
should be over them, and not young
men. If a man is placed in our
High School he should be married.
We stated this in our last issue.
Young ladies in our High School
should have a watchful eye over
them because their tender ages de-
mand it. It is believed that the
Superintendent will give us such
schools that will command the re-
spect and admiration of the people.
No one will say that Professor
Montgomery has not made a good
superintendent, but when these
teachers who refuse to obey him it
is nothing more to do than to re-
move them. The Bee does regret
the removal of Professor Clarke,
because he was a help to a teacher,
and a young man of high moral
character. His mistake was not to
accept the position offered him by
Superintendent Chancellor, and then
he would have had an opportunity
to set himself right. He took the
advice of people who did not know
the situation and who did not have
the welfare of the schools at heart.
Now, who is it that is making the
disturbance? It is a class of people
who were brought here without the
consent of the taxpayers, and who
were failures at their own homes.
The citizens of Washington are
perfectly satisfied to have reforms
made in their schools, if their con-
dition will be improved. If it is
true that Professor Montgomery
is to be transferred, The Bee would
like to see Prof. H. M. Brown suc-
ceed him. Professor Brown is a
native Washingtonian and a man
of high intellectual attainments.
The Bee has no objections to Pro-
fessor Du Bois or Justice Robert
H. Terrell. Whoever the man may
be, it is hoped that he will be ac-
ceptable to the people.

THE BLACK MAN

On the 17th of this month Sen-
ator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, de-
livered a speech in Chattanooga,
Tenn., at the opening session of
the Fourth Annual Reunion of the
Society of the Army of the Cum-
berland. There were 3,000 people
there, the report states, who enthu-
siastically endorsed every word he
said. Senator Foraker, as he al-
ways does, spoke in glowing terms
of the colored citizen: in politics, in
war, and in peace. He said some
things that should be read by Pres-
ident Roosevelt which we repro-
duce in this issue of The Bee. Sen-
ator Foraker gives the Republican
party a reminder, and gives a good
lesson to Democrats as well. For
some reason Fate is always against
a good man for President. Such
men as Secretary Shaw, Foraker,
and no doubt one or two others,
are too honest to play the Ameri-
can people, or the American people
are too easily fooled by spectacular
demonstrations. This is a manly
defense of the colored man, and
we hope that every paper in this
country will reproduce it.

THE PRESIDENT

Very soon after the President assum-
ed office, we mean after the death of
the late President McKinley, he com-
mitted an act that endeared the entire
colored race to him with but one exception,
we may say. It was the invitation
to Mr. Booker T. Washington to dine
at the Executive Mansion. We said then
as all maintain now, that there was noth-
ing in that reception to Mr. Washington.
The entire colored race almost to a man
applauded him, but The Bee said then
as it says now, that it was a spectacular
demonstration to hoodwink the colored
vote. The act was successful. The col-
ored citizens declared that he was as
great and as noble as Lincoln. The Bee
said then as it says now, Lincoln was not
great and President Roosevelt had done
nothing to endear the colored man to
him. The next spectacular demonstra-
tion was the so-called door of hope. He
played that for all it was worth. It
was known as the door of hope, or give
the negro an opportunity. Every opportu-
nity that has presented itself to the col-
ored man has been turned in another di-
rection. The colored man has been used
to the advantage of party schemes. The
President always boasted of making less
appointments of colored men than the
late President McKinley, and in the face
of this declaration the colored man
would holler himself tired whenever his
name was called. When The Bee de-
clared that there was nothing in these
spectacular demonstrations the cry was
to repudiate the editor of The Bee, or
in milder terms, crucify him as the Jews
crucified Christ. But as the Jews lived
to see the predictions of Christ come to
pass, so have the colored men lived to
see themselves betrayed and turned over
to their enemies in the South. The
country is in a deplorable condition.
The colored man is today in a worse
state than before the war. History is
repeating itself and all that is left for
the colored man to do is to think and
act for himself. The colored voter at
the next election should teach the Re-
publican party a lesson. He should no
longer be the drawer of water and hewer
of wood. He should not be the cat-
spaw for the politicians. We are told to
be quiet and wait for the return of our
political rights. The political rights of
the colored man will never return as long
as Mr. Roosevelt is president. Such
men as Bryan, Hearst, Foraker or Shaw
in the White House will render unto
Caesar the things that are Caesar's and
unto God the things that are God's. The
eyes of the colored Americans should
be opened. They have been closed long
enough. Let us throw away this senti-
mentality and act as true Americans.
He must awake from his sleep and cast
off the chains that bind him. He can
no longer be the willing slave for selfish
politicians. The time for him to act is
now. Will he embrace the opportunity?
President Roosevelt is not a friend of
the colored American and he should
know it and act accordingly.

AGITATORS

The Bee believes in agitation, but it
doesn't believe in such agitation that is
going on now. If something were to be
accomplished and the purpose was to
be a laudable one, The Bee would join in the
chorus. Some agitators are dangerous
and do the cause more harm than good.
his so-called school agitation gives hot-
air politicians an opportunity to give
vent to their pent up indignation. There
is nothing in it. The cause is a hopeless
one and the objects of the agitators are
interlopers who have added nothing to
the advancement of our community.

Send in your name and help to get the
10,000 subscribers by December 31.

Wanted, 10,000 subscribers by Decem-
ber 31.

The Bee is the greatest defender of
the race in the United States.

Subscribers are requested to pay up at
once.

HE WAS REMOVED.

From the Cleveland Gazette.
The Washington (D. C.) Bee is au-
thority for the statement that a white
man has been appointed to succeed Hon.
John P. Green as a stamp agent in the
departments at the nation's capital.
The office of stamp agent was ostensi-
bly abolished, and the work transferred
to another division. Mr. Green and a
white man were pretendedly legislated
out of office. The position of stamp
agent or the work performed by that
officer was transferred to a new office
for which Mr. Green and a white man
were candidates. Postmaster General
Cortelyou of Ohio had the filling of the
place. He put the white man in the
place to which Mr. Green was entitled.
Now if the colored voters of Ohio have
any sense they will resent this discrimi-
nation at the poll's next month. The
colored man must act and act wisely.

SENATOR FORAKER

Ohio Senator Says that While "We Are
Protecting Cubans, It Is More Impor-
tant to Look After Americans in
America"—He Comments on President
Roosevelt's Criticism of Courts.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 17.—At the
opening session of the fourth annual
reunion of the Society of the Army of
the Cumberland today 3,000 persons were
addressed by Senator Joseph B. Foraker
of Ohio, orator of the day. Senator
Foraker reviewed the great struggles of
the civil war and some of the results
growing out of that conflict, and con-
tinued:

"It seems incredible that the govern-
ment that is all-powerful to accomplish
the long list of splendid achievements
that have been wrought at home and
abroad is yet, nevertheless, incapable of
protecting at home, on our own soil, un-
der our own flag, in the enjoyment of all
his constitutional and political rights,
our humblest citizen."

"It is our boast and has been for forty
years, that we abolished slavery and lift-
ed the negro out of his degradation to a
plane of political equality with all
other citizens, in the presence of our
Constitution and our laws."

"In the encouragement and inspira-
tion thus given him, the black man has
during these forty years made a great
deal of progress. The four and a half
millions of negroes of 1860 owned noth-
ing. Nearly all of them were owned
by somebody else."

And yet, while we have seen their
population barely double, we have seen
them accumulate property, which they
today own in their own right, to the
amount of more than \$500,000,000.

Loyal to Our Institutions.
"They have their bad classes, as every
other people has, and many more, prob-
ably, than they should have, all of whom
must be rightly dealt with under the
law, just as other criminals; but as a
people, they have ever been loyal to
American institutions and loyal to the
American flag. In every war through
which the country has passed, so far as
we have permitted them to do so, they
have borne an honorable part."

"And yet, it would seem as though
this very loyalty and patriotism and
progress they are making is today mil-
litating against their happiness and their
security, not alone in one section, but
everywhere throughout the whole coun-
try, North as well as South. If this
violence were aimed only at the guilty,
it would be a great crime against society
and that law and order upon which
the safety of our institutions depend, but
too frequently it strikes down the in-
nocent and takes on the hideous form of
brutal and indiscriminate murder that
shocks and deadens the moral sensibili-
ties of the whole nation."

"While it is not clear what the rem-
edy should be, it is clear that many rem-
edies that have been suggested will not
be tolerated, and would not prove avail-
ing if they should be."

"To talk about eliminating the black
man by deporting him to Africa or some
other foreign country to be acquired for
that purpose is the veriest nonsense.
The thought of exterminating him is a
thousand times worse, and mere talk
about it, no matter how idle it may be,
is a shocking moral crime."

Lynching Bad as Slavery.
"All attempts by lynching or other
forms of violence to reduce him to a
servile condition will be found, if per-
sisted in, just as odious to the American
people of this day as was slavery to the
American people of 1861-65. None of
these suggestions will answer. Some
other remedy must be found, and it
must be one consistent with the recog-
nition of his manhood and with his just
rights as a citizen of this republic."

"I criticize nobody, but I earnestly ap-
peal to everybody, North and South,
white and black, Democrat and Republi-
can alike, to help in the great work of
freeing us from this menacing trouble.
It is important to protect Cubans in
Cuba, but it even more important to pro-
tect Americans in America. It is as im-
portant as the regulation of trusts and
railroads and business corporations, on
account of which we have been invoking
the powers of the Federal govern-
ment, and with respect to which powers
the President has recently announced
in public speech that they are hampered
and hindered by decisions of the courts

that he does not hesitate to say are, in
his opinion, erroneous, and which should
be, therefore, I presume, in some man-
ner reversed or avoided to the end that
the work he has specially undertaken
and for which he has so conspicuously
tailed, may be carried beyond anything
he has yet accomplished."

The Greed of Power.
"If I understand what decisions are
referred to, I do not believe that they
were erroneous, and I do not like the
veiled suggestion that they should be
reversed, for I am less afraid of the
greed of avarice than I am of the greed
of power. I would like to see both re-
stricted by the constitutional limita-
tions our fathers wisely provided. But,
if such a change should be wrought, it
may be that under the new constitution
thus to be established and promulgated
by judicial construction, there may be
found a way at the same time more
fully to protect the life, liberty, and po-
litical rights of the American citizen, as
well as his property and commercial
rights. If so, there might be some com-
pensation for the numerous embarrass-
ments and evils that I fear would follow
in other respects. But however all this
may be, I have an abiding faith in the
patriotism and saving common sense of
the American people."

THE LEGAL MASONIC STATUS OF MASONRY AMONG COL- ORED MEN IN THE U. S.

Masonry continued in the D. C. with-
out the usual fairs until 1903—formation
of Mecca Temple of Mystic Shrine,
which was caused by the objections
made to several candidates (who were
in good standing). After the formation
the deputy at that time formed Kalif-
Alee Temple at Brightwood, D. C. War
commenced. The next act of the Ma-
sonic drama was the renovation of R. A.
A. S. R. by the Ill. John G. Jones,
33d degree of Chicago, Ill., followed by
acts of attempted intimidations from
members of the order here in Washing-
ton, D. C., which resulted in the cele-
brated edicts of July 16, 1896, being is-
sued by the Grand Chapter of R. A.
Masons, and May 25, K. T. the members
of the consistory not being related to
Job, assembled August 5 and instituted
grand and subordinate bodies of the K.
T. and R. A. departments. August 6,
'96, the grand master issued his cele-
brated edict, in which he gave each mem-
ber 30 days from date to leave John G.
Jones Consistory, 32d degree, or be
dropped from the rolls for Contumacy.
August 11, '96 (five days after) the
boys instituted the present 19th Street
Gr. Lodge, at that time designated the
Jones and Seville Faction, the founda-
tion being the same as used by the fac-
tion now meeting at Va. ave. and 5th,
S. E. August 12 the Grand Lodge was
duly incorporated under the laws of the
District of Columbia. After this sev-
eral of the members under the leader-
ship of the Ill. D. F. Seville, 33d degree,
of Washington, D. C., made formal ap-
plication to the most worshipful Na-
tional Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Y.
Masons (Compack) for North America,
instituted June 24, 1847, oldest negro
Masonic jurisdiction in the United States
(Masonic mother) off all Masonry
among colored men in this country. The
petition was received and granted and
the Ill. D. F. Seville, 33d degree, P.
G. M., delighted and commissioned by
the National Grand Lodge as the First
Grand Master in the D. C., under the
reconstruction of the D. C. back into the
National fold. October 4, 1898, the M.
W. Eureka Grand Lodge of Compacks
for the D. C. was duly incorporated
under the laws of the D. C. October
17, 1898, the Supreme Council of Sov-
ereign Grand Inspectors Generals, 33d
degree, followed suit, ditto the National
Imperial Ancient Arabic Council of Mys-
tic Shrine. Dec. 18, 1897, the Supreme
Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, was
incorporated, all these Grand Bodies
with their Grand East at Washington,
D. C.

(To be continued.)

WHITE MAN AND NEGRO.

From the Transcript, N. Y.

Following somewhat the optimistic line
of thinking which made the late Henry
W. Grady a force in the so-called New
South of twenty years ago, Harry Still-
well Edwards writes in the current
Century of the negro's chances in his
old environment. Says Mr. Edwards:
"Perhaps I am too much of an opti-
mist to be a valuable witness in the un-
ending trial of the negro before the bar
of public opinion by press and pulpit,
but I see no unavoidable danger to the
South in his presence. On the contrary,
I believe in his final, complete and peace-
ful incorporation into the American sys-
tem without injury to himself or to his
white neighbor. Forty years ago he
emerged from slavery virtually without
more than the clothes he wore on his
back."

The negro has developed thrift and
assumed the serious responsibilities of
ownership and government. Therefore,
continues Mr. Edwards:

"There is hope for a race with such
history, and those who talk of substitu-
tion and deportation may do well to
consider where the South would find a
substitute who will preserve the peace
and achieve more. The negro has much
to learn, but the question arises, Is it
easier to teach him, put him to work
when idle, restrain him when evil mind-
ed and strip him down to an earnest,
industrious worker while the leaven of

home influence is working in him or
easier to call in an illiterate alien of
different language and centuries of the
shadow of a king and make an Ameri-
can of him?"

Like most men of the profession of
authorship, Mr. Edwards may take a
too generous view of human nature. He
believes that mutual tolerance will enable
the two races to continue on the same
soil, each the gainer by the other's pro-
gress. To quote further:

"There is no threat to the South in
the negro's presence there. For at last
the only negro who threatens our civi-
lization is the criminal negro, and the
only white man who threatens the negro
is the white criminal, and our whole
system is a failure if this question may
not be left where Georgia has placed it—
in the keeping of the courts, the church
and the schoolhouse. It is safe to leave
it there. And while he gropes his way
toward the light it is wise and charitable
to give him aid, comfort and the benefit
of a broad Christian tolerance. The sit-
uation is one that appeals to the com-
mon sense of the Southern people, and
this term may be enlarged to embrace
the law abiding, property holding and
intelligent men of African descent. I
believe these men, recognized as factors
in our industrial development, will be-
come passionate lovers of their native
land and defenders of their homes side
by side with their white neighbors. It
needs only tolerance, forbearance, en-
couragement and the recognition of in-
dividual merit to accomplish this."

It will be remembered that Mr. Grady
looked upon the negro as inevitable in
the South and insisted that the whites
loved and valued him too much to part
with him or see him grossly misused.

MOBBING OF COLORED MAN EVEN IN BOSTON.

Crowd of 400 Whites Chase Colored
Man Because He Draws a Razor in
Self-Defense and Try to Drag
Him from the Car.

A WHITE FOREIGNER GETS LACED UP FOR
HIS PAINS.

From the Guardian.
In their efforts to capture a colored
man who caused some trouble in a
South End pool room, over 400 young
men participated in a mild riot Friday
night, 12th inst., on Tremont street,
when, after chasing the man through
the streets, they attacked the Jamaica
Plain car which he had boarded, and
tried to pull him off.

The arrival of patrolmen from Divi-
sion 4 saved the colored man from bodily
harm.

Patrolman John Downey arrested Mar-
Goulitz, age 19, who gave his address
as 492 Tremont street, on the charge of
obstructing a street car, he being alleged
to have been one of the crowd.

According to what was learned by the
police, the colored man had in some
manner got into an argument with two
white men. He was about to compare
the different races and had drawn a
razor to give strength to his argument
when he was attacked by seven men.

Goulitz was locked up in Station 4.

CLEAR AND TRUE.

From the Star, Newport News.
We are among those negroes in the
South who believe that neither the
Northern white man or negro is in po-
sition to treat the relations of the
Southern white man and the negro
properly. We so often see articles in the
papers of the South relating to what
some Northern white man, who has lived
in the South for a few years, has to say
about the negro. At best he has not had
the opportunity to see but a few negroes
of any sort, and he is certainly not in
position to form a proper estimate of
the race, even in the locality in which
he chanced to be for a limited time. And
of course, the intemperate advice given
by Northern negroes is, in many in-
stances, mere clap-trap.

SOUND GOSPEL.

From the Savannah Tribune.

There is one thing especially that our
people must be more careful about and
that is taking to their bosom strangers
who happen in their midst. Ministers
and especially of the Baptist and Meth-
odist churches are to be blamed for the
fondling of many a black-leg in the
garb of a preacher. Keep these fellows
out of the pulpit. A good gift of gold
is no criterion for the fitness of a man
for the pulpit or your home.

HEARST AND THE NEGRO.

From the Forum, Springfield, Ill.
The Washington, D. C., Bee, a leading
colored paper asks the colored people
of New York to support Hearst instead
of Hughes of the Empire State, on the
grounds that Hearst's declarations are
more congenial and broader than those
of Hughes, the Republican candidate for
governor. You see the negro is no
longer a Republican when the other fel-
low offers more for his adherence, and
he is right.

STICK TO IT.

From the Colored Citizen.

Everett J. Waring, formerly of this
city, is manager of the Afro-American
Law Bureau of Philadelphia, Pa. This
bureau claims lawyers in every state and
is doing a general law, real estate and
insurance business. We hope Waring
will stick to this business and not be
so much of a "rolling stone." Since
leaving here he has had residences in
Baltimore, Columbus and Philadelphia.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors. Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eye street, N. W.

Mrs. Berie Maclin, of Richmond, Va., has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Maggie Jeannette, to Mr. W. Spencer Smith. The marriage will take place at the residence of Mrs. Maclin at eight o'clock, Thursday evening, November 1st. Miss Maclin is one of Richmond's leading young ladies in the social circle and is also prominent in church and benevolent work.

Rev. J. L. McCoy, of Augusta, Ga., paid Washington a visit, also Richmond and Baltimore.

Mrs. J. Contee, the wife of Mr. J. R. Contee, formerly of this city but now of Denver, Col., has returned to Denver, after a long visit in California.

Mrs. G. W. O'Neal left Rock Hill, S. C., to visit Carlisle, S. C., and thence back to Washington.

Dr. A. B. Penn visited Charlotte, N. C., last week. He has decided just where he will locate to practice his profession.

Dr. Wm. J. Thompson of the Fredmen's Hospital Staff, is now located at Kansas City.

Rev. Geo. Sampson of Indianapolis, will bring his daughter, little Miss Hallie, with him when he comes to attend the conference.

After a week pleasantly spent in this city, Mr. L. Storrs has returned to his home, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Chas. Latimer has arrived in the city from Saratoga.

Miss Lottie Edwards of Charleston, S. C., has entered Howard University.

Dr. W. B. Mann arrived in the city last week.

Among a number of friends entertained by Miss Lillian Jackson, Texena, Va., were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Braxton, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Dr. W. L. Lassiter, who spent some time here with relatives, has returned to New Bern, N. C.

Mrs. J. M. Carter, who spent some days here visiting her brother, Mr. Charles Jones, has returned to her home, Parkersburg.

Mr. J. T. Haskins of Washington took a trip to New York a few days ago. He has returned.

On the second of the month the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. Lewis Moore and wife was celebrated at Magnolia, N. J. A grandson of the couple it at Howard.

Dr. J. C. Hunter, one of the many graduates from Howard's Medical Department, has located his home at Savannah, Ga.

Miss Edna Clarke has returned to her home, Charleston, S. C., after a pleasant visit to this city and other points North.

Mrs. J. H. Benner of Washington is the guest of honor at an entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. John Calhoun at their home, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace left the city a few days ago to visit relatives and friends in South Carolina, his former home. Mr. Wallace is an attaché of the War Department.

Mrs. Andrew Jones of Williamsburg, Va., gave a tea in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Morris Harris and Attorney Lee of Washington.

While Mr. Thomas Fields of this city was in Littleton, N. C., he was the guest of Mr. Thomas Mayo.

Mrs. Cornelia Johnson spent a pleasant time visiting friends in Virginia.

Among the guests to the marriage of Miss Lena Hawkins and Mr. J. A. Riggs was Miss Mamie Jones of Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Frederick L. McKee, the leading colored lawyer of the northwest, made a brief address. Music was furnished by the 10th Street Baptist choir and the invocation was offered by Dr. Walter H. Brooks of the 10th Street Baptist Church. More than a hundred subscriptions were given for the Voice of the Negro and a handsome silver offering was made for Mr. Barber. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Scott.

Miss Rosa Woodward, who spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. W. C.

Cody, at Atlanta, Ga., has returned to Washington.

Attention is called to notice of Choral Festival, Nov. 21 and 22, beyond doubt to be the finest musical event ever given in this city. As a conductor Mr. Cole-

ridge-Taylor is magnetic, even electrifying, and under his leadership our famous chorus will acquit itself in royal style.

To avoid rush a Guarantor or Sustaining Membership Ticket should be secured early, entitling you to select reserved seats at Droop's in advance of the public. These are on sale at Droop's, the Fountain Pharmacy, or by any member of the Board of Managers, S. C. T. Choral Society.

Prof. G. H. Haskins of Houston, Texas, has entered Howard University.

Mr. Gilbert Gray of O street has recovered from a serious attack of sickness.

Mr. Francis Upshur of the New York Tribune, is confined to his residence by sickness.

The Old Maids' Convention on Friday, the 2d prox., at Grand Army Hall, will embrace a number of well-known young ladies of this district. Proceeds for the benefit of St. Luke's P. E. Church.

Mrs. Jennie Kelly Armstead, the contralto, is doing the concert business in New York City.

Mrs. Mary Wallace of Hot Springs, Ark., has returned home after paying a lengthy and enjoyable visit to this city. She was the guest of Mrs. Dr. J. H. McDuffie of 15th street.

Prof. Richard T. Greener and Justice R. H. Terrell will address the Men's Club of St. Luke's parish on Monday evening, the 29th inst., in the parish hall. The public will be cordially welcomed.

Orchestra music at Grand Army Hall on Friday, November 2. See advertisement elsewhere.

Four young men, including Attorneys J. J. Jones and F. E. Maps, left the city this week for Vinita, Ind. Ter, and the West, with a view of making their future homes in the new state of Oklahoma.

Miss Nettie Murray, our favored soprano, has resumed her position as soprano of St. Luke's Church choir.

The many friends of Mr. Jacob J. Jones, Howard Law School, class 1906, will be pleased to learn that he has just successfully passed the bar examination at Vinita, I. T. (the new state of Oklahoma) and has been admitted to practice. Vinita is Mr. Newsom's new home, and Attorney Jones, with three others, recently went West upon the advice and representations of Mr. Newsom; and will make their future home in the new state.

The examining board of Vinita report Mr. Jones as having made the greatest percentage ever made there by any applicant.

Lawyer Jones reports the outlook as fine, and as being well pleased with things in general. He is the first colored man ever admitted to practice at the Vinita bar. We wish and predict for him abundant success in his new field.

To the good citizens of Vinita and the new state of Oklahoma, we commend Mr. Jones as a young man of exemplary habits, a good friend, energetic, an ideal citizen, and one worthy of their confidence and patronage.

EVANGELISTIC CONVENTION.

There was quite a meeting of the evangelists Monday afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Church, O street between 7th and 8th. The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock, with Rev. Dr. S. P. W. Drew, the president of the organization.

The convention will hold daily sessions until Monday, and it is expected that before the end of the week Booker Washington will attend and make an address. Other prominent speakers will be former Senator S. G. Newsome, of North Carolina; Col. Giles B. Jackson, and Rev. W. H. Stokes.

With intermissions, the session continued until a late hour last night. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Samuel Littlejohn, who was followed by Rev. Robert H. Walker.

A prayer meeting was conducted in the evening by Mrs. Julia Palmer and Rev. Dr. J. Woodward. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. William Tindall.

Delegates were enrolled and committed.

THE FAMOUS

433 7TH STREET N. W.

UNDER ODD FELLOWS HALL.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

Visit our new department for the ladies. Everything new and up to date in Ladies' Outer Garments. Our Men's Department is also overflowing with this season's newest fabrics and styles. You can buy here on credit the same as if you had the cash, and we guarantee every purchase you make.

Ladies' Suits.
Ladies' Skirts.
Ladies' Coats.
Ladies' Waists.
Men's Suits.
Men's Overcoats.
Men's Rain Coats.
Men's Trousers.
Men's Hats.
Men's Furnishings.

YOUR CREDIT HERE IS AS GOOD AS YOUR CASH.

SPECIAL

To every reader of The Bee we will sell a 15c. white 1-inch-hemmed handkerchief, worth 15c., for 3c. each. As many as you want.

Mr. William Sewall, 338 Elm street N.W., or 617 E street N.W., is one of our representatives, and would be pleased to see you here.

THE FAMOUS

423 SEVENTH ST., N. W.

tees appointed. Lawyer A. W. Scott, Editor W. Calvin Chase, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Prof. Jesse Lawson, spoke on behalf of the bar, the press, the Methodist Church, respectively. Responses were made by Revs. Dr. W. H. Stokes, Geo. W. Drew, Rev. Wines, Jr., and others, after which the meeting was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Attorney Scott made quite a speech that did not meet the approval of Rev. Green. He paid his respects to the administration and its lukewarmness towards the colored citizen. His address was enthusiastically indorsed by the large audience present.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's address Rev. Drew said that President Roosevelt was the colored man's friend, and indirectly criticized the speech of Mr. Scott.

Rev. Wines followed and declared that no man had any right to condemn a man for his opinion. Mr. Scott is a lawyer, declared Rev. Wines and was invited to speak at this convention and he should be given credit for his opinion. He indorsed the speech of Mr. Scott.

Attorney and Editor W. Calvin Chase was the last speaker and responded to the press. He said among other things that the negroes had too many psalm singers among them and the man who said that President Roosevelt was a friend to the colored people told a falsehood. The negro is a coward. If he expects to be anything he must think for himself. There is only one thing the colored man has mastered and that is natural gas. He consumed everything and produced nothing.

CULPRIT FAY.

Mrs. A. V. Chase will present Culprit Fay, a beautiful cantata at True Reformers' Hall, 12th and U streets, N. W., Monday evening, November 5. It is one of the sweetest and prettiest cantatas that has ever been presented to the public. The participants are young ladies of great musical ability.

BETHEL LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Last night Bethel Literary and Historical Association held its 25th annual opening before an audience of two thousand five hundred people in the A. M. E. Church, Miss Marie A. D. Madre presiding. Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, the most gifted elocutionist in the race, read the Litany on Atlanta Riots by W. E. B. Dubois, awaking in the large audience the greatest enthusiasm. The orator of the occasion, J. Max Barber, editor of the Voice of the Negro, who is now an exile from Atlanta, Ga., on account of the recent race riots, delivered an address on "Dwarf Makers," and the Atlanta riots. He said among other things: "One section of our country persists in a policy of depression and oppression of the negro. The editors of the great dailies of the South, the preachers and teachers, all either openly condone lawlessness and ill treatment of the colored people or sit in silence while the law is being trampled under foot and the negro oppressed. But dotted through the South are thousands of good honest people who love justice and fair play for the negro; yet they dare not take a stand for fairness and justice; for if they do, social ostracism will be swift and sure."

"The standard of ethics of man toward man is different in the South from any country on earth. All of the energies of the leaders of thought and the shapers of public opinion in that land bend their whole energy toward the brutalizing and degradation of the negro. But out of this beleaguered sky comes a light, a ray of hope for the negro. He is rising, not as a result of

the system of the South, but in spite of that system. And herein lies the hope of the future. In spite of all his disadvantages he is getting at the truth of life. The negro realizes as never before the dark and dismal quagmires made and set by Southern obstructionists, and is more determined than ever to realize full liberty. You cannot keep me down without staying down yourself; you cannot keep my race tied to the fetid, suffocating pool of injustice without at the same time degrading your own; the fate of either is the fate of both. If you would have good true American black men, you must give black men true American opportunities. You must change your system of brutality and murder which breeds brutality and murder in the victims of the system, if you would have law abiding black men as well as law abiding white men."

Speaking of the recent Atlanta riots, Mr. Barber stated that they were but the natural outcome of conditions which obtain nearly all over the South. "For eighteen months Hoke Smith had gone up and down the state appealing to the race prejudice of the lower white: the Atlanta News, a paper owned by Frank Daniel, a member of the Governor's staff and a member of the board of police commissioners, had for months, in glaring headlines, given false reports of rape; the Atlanta Journal joined in the crusade and with bitter enmity fanned the fire of race prejudice into a flame riot and murder."

"Shortly after the riots the New York World wired John Temple Graves for his views how to prevent race riots in the future. John Temple Graves sent out a statement which was read by the country. After I read the statement, I asked the New World by wire if it would permit a reply to the aspersion and lies of John Temple Graves by a colored man. They replied that they would and told me to send a reply of two hundred words at their expense. I sent the letter stating the truth about the riots. Two days later I was told by Mr. Daniel that I must leave the city or repudiate what I had done, if I had done it, and if not that, I knew who had written the letter and I would have to go before the Fulton County grand jury and make a statement. Mr. Daniel stated that he had been before the grand jury and that it was waiting for J. Max Barber. You can either do as I have bidden you or you must go to the chain gang. I left Atlanta rather than become a slave to die a slow death at the hands of a foreman of a chain gang. I am now in Chicago to stay if the colored people will support the Voice of the Negro, for which I have become an exile."

"Finally, be manly men and womanly women, do all that you can to help in the great moral and social uplift. Stand up for the right; be full men; seek for the truth."

DE WAOMEST SOUTH.

(Written for The Bee.)
Dese ole white fokes keep on grumlin
Case we cullud fokes am hyar,
Whi don't do cut de waom part off
An sen us all down dyar?
Whi don't da gib us Georgia, say,
Whi don't da run er line
Right strate across de country
Where de good ole sun does shine?

Da cud gib us Souf Carlina,
Alerbamer an de rest,
Right strate across de country
Fom de east clean to de west.
We cud gib up ole Virginie,
California 'ud count fo dat,
Cause in dat big tree country
We cud all gro big an fat.

Dese ole white fokes keep on grumlin

CANTATA



CULPRIT FAY

WILL BE RENDERED AT

TRUE REFORMER'S HALL

12th & U STS. N. W.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1906



THE PARTICIPANTS

This will be the first rendition of this cantata in this city, and it will be rendered entirely by ladies. Each lady will wear a costume to suit the character she represents in the cantata. The words of the cantata are from the poem by Joseph Rodman Drake and the music is by J. L. Ensing. This will be a treat to all lovers of music.

THE PRINCIPALS IN MRS. A. V. CHASE'S NEW CANTATA "CULPRIT FAY" CHARACTERS:

ACCUSER	MRS. M. L. UPshaw
QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES	MISS JEANETTE CURTIS
QUEEN OF THE SLYPHS	MISS MAGGIE JOHNSON
ATTENDANT	MISS GEORGINA HAWKINS
CULPRIT FAY	MISS BERTHA COSBY
PIANIST	MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE

Mrs. A. V. Chase, Directress

At the conclusion of the cantata there will be DANCING. The music will be furnished by the celebrated

LYRIC ORCHESTRA

C. E. GILES, LEADER.

THE CANTATA WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY, SO DO NOT BE LATE.

Doors open	7.15
Cantata begins	8.15

General Admission	25 Cts.
Reserved Seats	35 Cts.

S. Coleridge Taylor

MR. S. COLERIDGE-TAYLOR, OF LONDON
World's Renowned Musical Composer.

Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, November 21 and 22.

Personally Directing
CHORUS OF 180 VOICES

and the
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FROM PHILADELPHIA.
SOLOISTS:

Mrs. Kathryn Skeens-Mitchell of Cleveland, Soprano.
Mr. Harry T. Burleigh, of New York, Baritone.

Mr. Geo. I. Holt, of Des Moines, Ia., Tenor.

The Atonement and The Quadroon Girl.....November 21.

Hiawatha.....November 22.

Admission 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50.

On sale at Philpitt's, 925 Pennsylvania avenue (Droop Music Store.),
Under the Auspices of the Board of Trustees, A. M. E. Church.

Niggas dis and nigger dat,
But da's feer'd fer us tel lebe um
Case do kno we'd drop um flat.
Ef da thinks dat we ain't nuffin,
Say, why don't da let us go,
Ef we git dar monst dem frutsies
We won't bother dem no mo.

Say, wuden it be lubly,
Down dar in dat sunny clime?
De little kids cud run erbout
Spank bar foot all de time.
Der wuden be no Souferners
To call em "little niggas,"
An wen we'd git tired waukin
We cud ride in our own riggs.

Dar wuden be no Noferners
Tu call em "bucks an coons."
Dar wuden be no Westerners
Tu call em "black baboons,"
Case wen da'd come tu wisit us
Case we'd be sole perpriners
At de waom part of de Souf.

Da'd haf tu keep der mouf,
Now wudden it be gran doah
Down dar whar de waom sun shine?
We'd all be free an ecul case

Dar'd be no color line.
Den de white fokes mite stop grumlin,
Mebby da wud shet der mouf.
What a pity we aint ownin
All de waom part of de souf.
—J. Conway Jackson.

BROWN SKIPPED TOWN.

The Baptist preacher, Rev. W. H. Brown, who for the past several months has been boasting of his worth and great business acumen, left town unceremoniously on Wednesday night last. His sudden leave was caused mainly by investigation began by Rev. J. A. Lindsay, Mr. J. W. Armstrong, and a representative of the Tribune. This man was found not to be what he claimed. He fooled a number of young ladies in promising them fatted positions, etc., and in turn was taken into the bosom of the ministry. He should be brought back and made to account for his shortcoming.

10,000 subscribers wanted by the last of December. Send in your names at once.

Read The Bee

BEST FOOD FOR HENS

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT TO MAKE EXPERIMENTS.

Will Try to Learn if Mash Should Be Moist or Dry—Hope to Increase Production of Eggs.

Washington.—The department of agriculture has started a new experiment station at the federal animal quarantine station at Hialeah, near Baltimore. The experiments are to be conducted under the supervision of Robert R. Slocum, an expert who was recently added to the staff of the bureau of animal industry for a particular line of investigation. For several years it has been a strongly contested question among poultrymen whether mash fed to hens should be dry or moist. Within the last year or two another problem has arisen with the introduction of the hopper feeding system on a commercial scale.

In conducting these chicken-laying experiments a hen house will be constructed, divided into three pens, each accommodating 25 hens, with suitable yards. This house, together with incubators, brooders, etc., sufficient to raise enough pullets to replace those used in the experiments, will comprise the immediate equipment. The different lots of fowls are to be housed exactly alike and all conditions made equal, except the methods of feeding. The fowls in pen No. 1 will receive, morning and night, a mixture of whole or cracked grains scattered in the litter, and at noon a moistened mash. Those in pen No. 2 will receive morning and night the same grain mixture fed in the litter exactly as with pen No. 1 and the same mash at noon, except that this mash will be fed dry. This will test the question of the dry and the moist mash.

The fowls in pen No. 3 will be fed on precisely the same feed as those in the other pens, but will be fed from two self-feeding hoppers, one containing the grain and the other dry mash. The hopper containing the grain will be opened about four p. m. in winter and five p. m. in summer, and will be left open until the next noon. It will then be closed, and the hopper containing the mash will be opened and left so until the first hopper is again opened, late in the afternoon. In this way the hens will have feed before them all the time, and can eat as much or as little as they please. A comparison can then be made with pen No. 2, the only difference between the two pens being that pen No. 2 receives its feed at stated intervals and in amounts indicated by the appetites of the fowls, while the hens in the other pen can help themselves at all times.

White Plymouth Rock fowls will be used, not because of any special preference for this variety, but for reasons of convenience. Pullets will be raised from the various pens and the test repeated twice to confirm results and note the effects of the different systems of vitality.

It is hoped that by a careful study of this chicken dietary question the amount of eggs produced in this country may be materially increased, perhaps as much as five per cent., which would mean a billion more a year for the national consumption.

SENTENCES BOY TO BE SPANKED

Justice Decries Whipping in Public by Father as Penalty.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—A spanking administered by his father in public court is the sentence pronounced on Guy Higgins, a 15-year-old boy, by Justice of the Peace D. F. Blewett. The boy attended a baseball game and he, with other boys, threw grass and sticks at the visiting players. After the game was over and the visiting team had boarded a street car he threw a stone through the window of the car at one of the men.

Mayor T. L. Doyle and his little daughter were on the car and the missile just missed them and struck one of the players on the arm, cutting it. The mayor jumped off and arrested him.

The mayor appeared against the boy on a charge of disorderly conduct. Justice Blewett found him guilty, but said he would suspend sentence if the boy's father would administer a good, old-fashioned spanking.

The boy thought he would earn money enough to pay his fine, but his parents thought differently.

CANNOT EXTINGUISH FIRE.

Mine Has Been Burning for Two Weeks—Loss Heavy.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Wilton coal mine, the largest in the state, is on fire, and all mining work has been suspended in an effort to extinguish the flames.

The mine has been burning for the past two weeks, but the fact has been kept secret until Saturday night, when five miners were nearly suffocated to death while working in the burning passage.

They were rescued with great risk by comrades, and doctors worked over them for a long time before they were resuscitated. The fire has engendered considerable gas, and smoke fills nearly all the mine passages, making fire fighting not only difficult, but dangerous.

A hole is now being sunk from the surface down 70 feet to where the fire is raging, with an idea of drawing off the gas and permitting the burning chamber to be sealed.

BEST-GUARDED MAN IN EUROPE

He is "Abdul the Damned," the "Sick Man" of Turkey.

Constantinople.—In the Turkish budget for the coming year several million dollars are set aside to provide for the personal security of the sultan, Abdul Hamid. It is well-known to people who have traveled in Turkey that the sultan has at his personal service a regular army of spies who are said to number 42,000. Three thousand of these are employed near the sultan's palace, while several thousand more are scattered through the capital, some of them making a special object of their espionage the foreign ambassadors.

All over the Turkish empire are the sultan's spies, scattered so that even high officials do not escape their vigilance. Besides, the bodyguard of the Turkish sovereign, which numbers 25,000 men, is like a living wall which



THE SULTAN OF TURKEY. (Forty-Three Thousand Spies Are Employed to Guard Him.)

surrounds the sultan in moments of danger. These soldiers are paid between \$40 and \$100 a month.

The sultan leads a very regular life. He rises at five or six every morning, and after a walk in the spacious gardens of his palace he is ready for breakfast, which he generally eats all alone. Osman Effendi, his special secretary, tastes all food before the sultan partakes of it, and he is the only one allowed to be present at the morning meal of the Turkish sovereign. After breakfast the sultan spends an hour or two in his library, of which he possesses four, well stocked with books and manuscripts in all sorts of languages, among which are thousands of works of great value which have never seen the light of publicity.

PRIEST A NOTED COMPOSER.

Produced Many Celebrated Oratorios That Have Brought Fame.

New York.—Rev. Father Hartmann von der Lan-Hochbrunn, a member of the Franciscan Order of Friars, who is a celebrated composer of oratorios, and who has the distinction of being the third musician selected as a member of the Italian Academy of Immortals and the fourth German admitted to membership, is in this country.

Father Hartmann is a native of Salurn, Tyrol, and comes of a German family which was admitted to the nobility by King Leopold I. in 1894. If



FR. HARTMANN. (A Member of the Italian Academy of Immortals.)

he were not a priest he would bear the title of count, to which he is entitled by virtue of his ancestry. As a musician he is regarded as among the most talented of the European composers, and his oratorios "St. Peter," dedicated to Cardinal Paronchi; "St. Francis of Assisi," dedicated to the emperor of Austria; "The Last Supper" and "The Death of Christ," dedicated to the German emperor, rank among standard musical productions. He was educated in the Conservatory of Music of Posen, under Busch, Zippel, Deluggi and Ausoletti.

After becoming a friar his work as an organist attracted the attention of Peter Singer, a celebrated European musician, who at once marked him out for promotion. In 1893 Father Hartmann became the organist of the Catholic church in Jerusalem, and was director of the Philharmonika there. Called to Rome in 1895, Father Hartmann became organist of the Church Ara Coeli, and two years later was appointed a director of the Conservatory of Music of St. Chiara in Rome.

Because of his musical triumphs Father Hartmann was decorated by the pope with the Golden Cross, first class, Ecclesia et Pontifice. The emperor of Austria has conferred upon him the Golden Medal of Merit and he is also a Knight of Austria. He has also the decoration of the Franz Joseph order, founded in 1848.

GUARDED JEFF DAVIS

SOLDIER WHO WATCHED OVER CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT.

Was on Duty at Fortress Monroe When Davis Was a Prisoner There—He Served Thirty Years in the Regular Army.

St. Louis.—S. A. Trask, who recently resigned as assistant marshal of Webster Groves, Mo., and who served many years in the United States regular army, was at one time a guard over Jefferson Davis, the leader of the confederacy, while the latter was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, Va., soon after the close of the civil war.

For 35 years, he has been a wearer of the blue, having served for 30 years in the regular army and for two years and six months served as conductor on the Suburban railway in this city. He has occupied the position he lately resigned for a period of two years and four months.

He removed to St. Louis on his retirement from the army, and has lived here up to the date of his appointment as assistant marshal of Webster Groves, when he moved, with his family, to that place.

Trask participated in many of the most important campaigns and engagements against the hostile tribes of Indians in the west, notably the great winter campaign in the Big Horn country, under Gen. George Crook, and which terminated with the battle of Red Rock Canyon, on the north fork of the Powder River November 25, 1876. In this battle there were engaged from 3,000 to 5,000 Sioux and Cheyennes under White Antelope, and 15,000 cavalry under Col. R. S. MacKenzie. The fight resulted in breaking the spirit of the red men, who had slaughtered Gen. Custer and his brave band.

Trask served under Gen. Crook in Arizona during the campaign of 1872 and 1873, when six months of scouting and skirmishing subdued the Tonto Apaches. His troop, under command of Capt. George Price, was the first that ever succeeded in marching through the Tonto basin, which for ages was the stronghold of the Tontos. He was at Fort Grant, Ariz., when the Tonto chief surrendered to Gen. Crook.

He was also present at Fort Laramie, Wyo., when the great Chief Red Cloud made his last treaty with the government, and was selected as orderly to the Indian commissioner when 3,000 feathered and painted braves, the picked men of the Sioux Nation, came to the fort to listen to the speeches of their chiefs and the commissioner in regard to that treaty.

Scouting, escorting and campaigning took up the first 15 years' service of Mr. Trask, and he can relate many hair-raising incidents in which he participated.

Mr. Trask served 15 years as post quartermaster sergeant. He was appointed from regimental quartermaster sergeant, and was among the first to fill that important position.

He was on duty at Fort Bowie, Ariz., when the noted Chief Geronimo surrendered. He took an important part in that campaign by supplying and issuing stores to the troops on the field.

He was on duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, N. D., in 1887, and under Lieut. A. C. Sharp, wound up the business of that post after it had been ordered abandoned. He lowered the last flag that floated over that historic post, and has it as a sacred memento.

He was then sent to Fort Bennett, S. D., where he took a similar part in the abandonment of that post, and with his family went through some thrilling experiences with the treacherous Mission River and Dakota blizzards.

For his faithful services he was ordered to duty at West Point, where he served for two years and a half in charge of the quartermaster stores. He can relate many interesting anecdotes of that famous military school.

At his own request, he was then ordered to report for duty at Fort Meade, S. D., at that time one of the most important points in the northwest. There he served for five years, and for his faithful service during that time received special mention from the inspector general.

At the close of hostilities with Spain Mr. Trask, having reached the period of 30 years' service, and having a family of interesting children, applied for his retirement from active service. His request was granted, and with his wife and children Mr. Trask came to St. Louis to take up his residence.

Though 58 years old, he is still hale and hearty, and looks as rugged and active as a young soldier.

Forgot to Invite the Guests.

Fifty years ago or more there resided in Northboro, Mass., a worthy couple known as Capt. and Mrs. Lyon. Being of hospitable natures, they decided to entertain some of their friends at a tea party. They made out a list of guests, arranged the menu, settled on the time, etc.

The intervening days were busy ones for Mrs. Lyon. At last the hour approached and the good couple awaited their guests. The hour came and went, but no guests.

Mrs. Lyon turned to her husband and said: "When you invited our friends, didn't you plainly state the hour?"

"Why," said the captain, "I didn't invite any one, for I thought you would do that."

STATUE WANTED TO TRAVEL.

Strange Appeal of a Rome Shopkeeper Loosens Iowa Woman's Purse.

Davenport, Ia.—A Davenport woman brought home from Europe recently a letter which she considers one of the most interesting souvenirs of her trip. It came to her the day after her visit to a curio shop in Rome, where the proprietor wanted \$60 for a statuette of David in Carrara marble after Michael Angelo. She offered \$10, which the proprietor could not think of accepting, but he asked her name and hotel and next morning she received the following letter:

"Rome, 11 8th March.—Dear Madam: To-night I have made a dream. I saw David alive! he was very angry with me. He asked me, 'Why don't you let me go to America? The beautiful lady will take care of me. I want to see the new world! I won't stay in Rome any longer! I want to travel as a tourist.'"

"I could not say anything against and have decided to deliver it at the price of 46 dollars. Now the difference between your offer and mine it is only 6 dollars, and hope you won't have any objection to buy it."

"This morning entering my store David had a bad luck!! He looked as if he would throw his stone to me instead of throwing it to Goliath!! I was frightened!! Good lady, buy it!! otherwise David will die of a broken heart and I will go after him."

"Best wishes to the gentleman and the gentle Signorina who was with you yesterday, and hoping to see you again, I am much obliged for your kindness. Yours truly,

"C. MANETTI, Sculptor."

It is almost needless to say that the lady surrendered at this appeal and that David enjoyed his trip to America.

BABE WEARS FAMOUS DRESS.

Infant Has Frock Once Worn by William Henry Harrison.

Emporia, Kan.—Marianna, the 16-month-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Horace Whittlesey of Emporia, is the owner of a dress worn by William Henry Harrison, once president of the United States, when he was a baby in old Virginia. William Henry Harrison was born in 1773. Miss Ellen Windsor, who was "Tippecanoe" Harrison's nurse, was given the dress by the mother of the ex-president. She, in turn, gave it to her friend, Mrs. Chapin, for her baby to wear.

Years afterward Mrs. Chapin passed it on to her friend, Mr. J. C. Whittlesey, and Horace Whittlesey was the next baby to wear the little garment. Mrs. Horace Whittlesey dressed little Marianna in the famous frock the other day, but she didn't allow her to make mud pies while she had it on—in fact, she wore it only half an hour, and the dress was then put carefully away.

The pretty little garment is made with low neck and short sleeves, and is one piece from neck to hem. It is shirred at the top, the hem finished in genuine Mount Mellick embroidery, and French knots are scattered over the dress. The material is the finest linen.

AMERICA LEADS IN MOTORS.

French Manufacturers Outstripped in the Race Already.

Paris.—"Just as American agricultural machines do practically all the work in the fields throughout Europe, so it will certainly be in a couple of years with American automobiles on all the roads in Europe. France pointed out the automobile way, America will reap all the profit by walking in it."

So laments the trade journal of the French motor car makers. It asserts that careful scrutiny of the machines touring the great auto routes in Europe this summer proves that the United States is rapidly making for supremacy in the construction of automobiles; a supremacy which France occupied only a year or two ago and from which it seemed she never was to be dethroned.

Foreign travelers now bring over their own machines and these are often American, even while their owners are not. The writer says, almost tearfully, that most of the safest, strongest and most nearly silent motor cars he met in various countries were American made.

Germany and Italy make most of the scorches and racers.

Finds Hand Imbedded in Rock.

Pierre, S. D.—Ralph Bagby, a farm boy living near Okoboko, Sully county, while working in the Fox Ridge country near Moreau river, found a large boulder which was set thickly with fossil specimens of fish, turtles and lower orders of life. The specimens are said by those who have examined them to have been of the mesozoic age. Near the center of the boulder a perfectly formed human hand was imbedded in the rock. On the wrist was a circlet of metal, supposed to be of copper. Bagby carefully broke out the specimen, leaving about 25 pounds of the rock attached, and brought it to his home. Reliable parties who have seen the specimen say it is about the size of a human hand lying palm up and of perfect formation.

A Revision.

"After all," said the dyspeptic philosopher, "what a man is depends largely on what a man eats and how he digests it. The cook is the most responsible factor in our civilization."

"Quite true," answered Miss Cayenne. "The old song should be changed from 'Hail to the Chief,' to 'Hail to the Chef.'"

TIPS COTTON CROP

A WOMAN EXPERT WHO HAS AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

Is a Product of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington—She is Now Connected with New York Cotton Market.

New York.—Wall street has another "lady statistician." Her name is Mrs. Bertha J. Burch, and her specialty is cotton. She has entered into her new field after a thorough course of training in the bureau of statistics at Washington, where she was for several years the confidential secretary and assistant of John Hyde, who, whatever else may be said of him, is to-day considered the ablest statistician the bureau ever had.

Wall street at first was inclined to make light of "lady statisticians," as it sneeringly called them. Miss Kate M. Giles labored under the handicap of sex when she first began to give out figures on the condition of the cotton crop and estimates of the size of the yield. Finally it dawned on the masculine cotton experts that they had better look to their own laurels, and since then Miss Giles has been permitted to pursue her work undisturbed.

Mrs. Burch in many respects is the best trained cotton statistician who has ever been connected with the New York cotton market. When she resigned from the bureau of statistics last year Secretary Wilson said of her: "She is a very able woman and probably capable of issuing as good a report as Hyde himself."

She became associated with the bureau of statistics about ten years ago, when Henry A. Robinson was its chief. She occupied a subordinate position at the time, but rapidly worked her way upward. When John Hyde became chief of the bureau Mrs. Burch was appointed his secretary, as she was familiar with statistical work and was an excellent stenographer.

During the Hyde regime Mrs. Burch became acquainted with the methods of her superior. She learned how the reports were made up and how the replies from the different classes of correspondents were weighed. She soon learned that it was wise to add a grain



MRS. BERTHA J. BURCH. (An Expert on the Cotton Crop of America.)

of salt to the tale of damage related by some "crop killer," as well as to take with allowance the optimistic report sent in by some correspondent who undoubtedly was "short" of the market. In every department of the science of statistics she served her apprenticeship. She also became acquainted with the better classes of correspondents and learned those in whom to place reliance.

Soon after the departure of Hyde for Europe a firm of New York brokers sent a representative to Washington and asked Mrs. Burch to take charge of their crop reporting. The estimate of the cotton crop made by Mrs. Burch last year stands out clearly as the best issued. While some "guesses" as to the total of the yield came somewhat nearer the mark, they were haphazard shots that sometimes made a bull's eye. Taking it state by state for the whole belt, the "lady statistician" made the best balanced estimate of the thousands that were issued. Although everybody thought the crop could not possibly exceed 10,300,000, and many placed it below 10,000,000, Mrs. Burch placed it at 10,979,000. The bureau of statistics made an estimate of 10,167,000. The actual yield is now admittedly a little more than 11,000,000. So Mrs. Burch came closer to the production than her old friends in the bureau of statistics.

Rubbed His Head.

Tom—Did they cure that neuralgia in your face at the hospital?
Dick—"They" didn't, but "she" did. I had the prettiest nurse in the institution.—Detroit Free Press.

Great Animal Trainer.

Leslie—That bald-headed Thompson is simply great at training animals.
Stewart—Oh, he is a wonder. He has actually taught a couple of spiders to keep the flies off his head.—Judge.

Equivocal.

"I heard, Jorkins, that the girl you are engaged to, leads you around by the nose."
"That story," returned Jorkins, cravely, "is entirely miss-leading."

Different.

"Did you say he had bliss within his very hands?"
"No, I said blisters. He rowed his girl for four hours the other night."

COUNTY HUNTS INDIAN'S GOLD

Old Map Shows Where Black Hawk Buried His Money.

Fairfield, Ia.—All Jefferson county is now engaged in a mad hunt for buried gold of old Chief Black Hawk, a clue to which was not long ago discovered in tearing down the ruins of an old log cabin. It was workmen were engaged in destroying the cabin built in 1835 by Rhoads Bonfield that they found an old horn, quill case and many old pocket books. The pocketbook contained a 1828 newspaper clipping a physician's recipe and a letter. This letter, though badly faded, was read with the help of a magnifying glass. It was written at San Francisco, and addressed to "William," and signed "W. W." In part the letter says:

"You know what I found out from Black Hawk. . . . over from Illinois. I looked, but never thought until I nearly ran out here. About that time, but in the middle. Now, don't tell anyone, but try this here plan (map follows). You see, we always made the mistake of digging at crossing A. That other Indian Jim knew more than he let on. There must be near \$9,000, and maybe more, according to what Black Hawk told that time."

The landmarks on the map are remembered by old settlers, and a trace shown in it still remains. It is supposed that Black Hawk received the gold in payment from the government for some consideration. There is an old story about the county that three braves were given the task of finding a hiding place for this money, three being chosen so that, if one of two of them should be killed, the treasure would tell where the treasure was buried. And it happened, and three of these Indians were killed, not long after, and this is said to be the reason why the gold was never recovered. Who the writer of the old letter was is not known. Neither can it be understood how they could find out anything about the location of the gold. However, Jefferson county people are giving themselves the benefit of the doubt by digging all around the indicated spot.

DIG UP OLD SLAVE PEN.

Philadelphia Tunnel Boreas Find Underground Dungeons.

Philadelphia.—Subway workers, digging for the foundations of the new tunnel station, uncovered, at a depth of 100 feet, what is plainly an old slave prison. The pen is composed of narrow cells in three tiers, with three foot corridors between. Heavy iron bars covered the windows and in each cell were manacle supports.

Directly above the prison is the house of the late Stephen Girard, an eccentric rich man, who gave Girard college to Philadelphia. It has long been handed down in local history that Girard drove a brisk slave trade and that the basis of his gigantic fortune came from that source. The estate is now estimated at several millions.

Girard came to Philadelphia in 1776. In the war of 1812 he made his historical loan to finance the country. After that he worked among the poor fever victims in Philadelphia after nearly every one else had fled the city. The origin of his fortune has always been a mystery.

The old Girard house is within half a block of the Delaware river, but which secret access would have been easy. John W. Jordan, librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical society, said that he had recently visited slave dungeons under an old house in Elston, Md., which correspond exactly to those found to-day.

A curious circumstance connected with the discovery is that for years a legend of haunting has hung around old Water street, between Market and Arch. Stories of underground shrieks, chain rattling, blows, and all the other manifestations have been told. It used near the old Girard place could not be rented because of this.

WOULD SAVE MCKINLEY HOME.

Dwelling Place of Late President's Ancestors Found in Ireland.

Moline, Ill.—An appeal is made to the American people to save the ancestral home of President William McKinley located in Ireland. Two Moline boys, George E. Holt and Lester R. Croust, on a tour round the world as special correspondents made an investigation in Ireland of the origin of the McKinley family.

There they came upon a cottage in which the forefathers of the president lived. They likewise found the owner of the land about to tear down the structure. They appealed to him for a respite long enough to allow them to present the matter to the people of the United States and give them time to try and secure a fund for its preservation.

He agreed to three months' delay and gave them an agreement to that effect.

The Art of Oratory.

When Thiers was president of the French republic he was about to issue some important manifesto and submitted the draft to a critical friend.

"Yes," said the critic, "the matter is clearly expressed, but I miss the ease and fluency of your usual style."

"Ah," replied Thiers, "I have not worked those in yet! The ease will cost me much labor, and the fluency I shall have to drag in by the hair of its head."

HONOR PIKE'S MEMORY

ACHIEVEMENTS OF PEAK'S DISCOVERER CELEBRATED.

Valuable Services to the Government Given by Young Lieutenant—High Mountain Found While Seeking Sources of Rivers.

Denver, Col.—The people of Colorado recently celebrated the achievements of Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, who discovered the Rocky mountains of that state a hundred years ago this fall.

The celebration was held at Colorado Springs, and a long and varied programme was prepared, in which the United States and Colorado troops and various Indian tribes participated. The splendid background of these festivities was Pike's Peak, which bears the name of its discoverer. Pike first saw the mountains in November, 1806, but the time of the celebration was fixed a little earlier to avoid the approaching winter.

The work done by the brilliant young soldier is worthy of the highest honor. He was in his twenties, a boy in years, when he made his two great journeys. He was only 34 when he was killed in battle, leading a charge against the British in the war of 1812.

He had risen from the rank of lieutenant to brigadier general, and no soldier in the country seemed to have a brighter future before him when he fell; but had he lived he might never have won prouder laurels than those which securely belong to him.

Pike's great opportunity came to him in 1805. The vast territory included in the Louisiana purchase had been bought with the people's money, and the whole country was eager to know more about its new domain. Lewis and Clark were sent by the president to traverse the great unknown in the northwest. Pike was dispatched by the general in command of the army, first up the Mississippi to near its sources, and then up the Missouri and



ZEKULON M. PIKE.
(Discoverer of Famous Colorado Peak Whom State Has Honored.)

to the mountains in the heart of the continent.

His expeditions were purely military in their organization. His companions were detailed from the army, and the strict discipline of their commander was one of the large factors in the great success he won.

But it was Pike's second and still greater expedition to the Rockies of Colorado that was most in mind at the celebration. His party was toiling over the high plateau on November 15, 1806, when he saw what looked like a small blue cloud on his right, and he thought it might be a mountain.

Half an hour later Pike's Peak appeared in full view, with many other summits, and his small party gave three cheers for the "Mexican Mountains." Pike wrote correctly that they are a part of the great mountain system that divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific.

Pike named the highest of the mountains Grand Peak, but his countrymen later years attached his own name to it.

Pike's instructions on this journey were to ascend the Missouri and then strike out for the foothills of the Arkansas and Red Rivers, for no one knew where they came from. He was hunting for the sources of the Arkansas when he discovered the mountains and stood face to face with Pike's Peak.

Then through a terrible winter of want and misery he sought for the Red river and he made a curious but lucky blunder.

He passed to the west of the Red river sources and missed them entirely.

Lost among the mountains and wandering through the snow, he reached a river in February which he thought must be the object of his quest. He was starting down the river when he was suddenly confronted by 100 Mexican troops, who asked him where he was going.

"Down the Red river," said Pike. "This is the Red river. This is the upper Rio Grande."

Pike ordered his flag down and folded it. He knew he was in Mexican territory (now New Mexico).

He was suspected of entering foreign territory to spy out the land, and he and his party were taken to Chihuahua, where they were held for months. The result was that Pike was able to add to his long descriptions of Colorado geography and the many new Indian tribes he met in this part of our new domain a vivid and lively description of the religious and social life of the people, concerning which we were very ignorant.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASES.

Big Increase of Product in 1905 Shown by Government Report.

Washington.—The geological survey has made public statistics on the production of coal in the United States in 1905. From these it appears that both in quantity and value the production surpassed all previous records in this country. The output amounted to 392,919,341 short tons, which had a value at the mines of \$476,756,963. Compared with 1904 the output in 1905 exhibits an increase of 41,102,943 short tons, or 11.7 per cent. in quantity and of \$32,385,942, or 7.3 per cent. in value.

Of the total production of 1905, 69,339,152 long tons, equivalent to 77,699,850 short tons, were Pennsylvania anthracite, with a value at the mines of \$141,879,000. The total production of bituminous coal and lignite was 315,259,491 short tons, valued at \$334,877,963. The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania for 1905 was 4,020,662 long tons, or 4,503,151 short tons, more than that of 1904, while the increase in the production of bituminous coal and lignite was 36,599,882 short tons.

A portion of these increases in both anthracite and bituminous productions was due to the efforts of operating companies to provide a supply of fuel in anticipation of a strike in April, 1906.

The total production of this country last year was nearly 50 per cent. larger than that of Great Britain, which until 1899 was the leading coal-producing country of the world.

The total value of the stone produced in the United States during 1905, according to a forthcoming report, was \$53,738,748. The corresponding value for 1904 was \$58,765,715. The increase was caused by more activity in the building trades.

The production of coke in the United States during 1905 surpassed all previous records in the history of coking in this country. The total output of coke in the United States last year amounted to 32,231,129 short tons, against 23,661,166 short tons in 1904.

DOG JOURNEYS 500 MILES.

Animal Travels from Nebraska to Old Home in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia.—Thin and gaunt, and with no other instinct to guide him save the memory of a warm kennel, good food and an occasional caress, a little Scotch collie dog sold to a man at Valentine, Neb., by D. Weeks, of this city, returned 500 miles to its former master in Des Moines. So wabbling and weak was the dog that had it not been for a glad light of recognition that sprang into his eyes as his former master opened the door, he might have been driven from the premises.

Just how long the dog was making the distance has not yet been ascertained, but with unerring instinct he made his way over hill and prairie, through timber and across rivers, finally arriving in Des Moines, where he was given a hearty welcome, a warm kennel and a hot bowl of milk for a starter.

Five weeks before a man from Valentine, Neb., saw the collie, bought him and took it back with him to Valentine.

After the collie left his new home he was seen at Fremont, Neb., where some boys threw stones at him while he was stealing a meal from a back door. This was the report until he appeared in Des Moines.

Mr. Weeks was awakened by a slight scratching at the front door. On opening it he saw a shaggy, thin, dirty little collie, and from his actions at first judged he was mad. He soon recognized his former pet, however, and declares he would not now part with the animal for twice its value.

MUST PAY FORMER LOVE.

Media, Pa.—The \$6,000 verdict given pretty Miss Leonora Hill, of Chester, in her breach of promise suit against Horace Witsell, the real estate dealer, has been sustained by Judge Johnson. This suit has been pending for two years. Miss Hill was wooed by Witsell for a number of years, according to her story, and had gone so far as to purchase her wedding dress and spend her time in making articles to make their home comfortable after the marriage. Without her knowledge Witsell married another estimable lady, and Miss Hill brought suit. She was represented by one of the ablest lawyers in the county, and his unmerciful scoring of Witsell during the trial was one of the reasons for which a new trial was asked.

Farewell to White Sugar.

New York.—Unless the United States pure food commission changes its mind, the people of the United States hereafter will have to use granulated and other sugars that have a distinctly yellowish tinge. The commission has decreed that no mineral blueing substance be used in bleaching sugar. Sugar chemists say they use four pounds of a mineral blueing substance to every one million pounds of sugar, for the bleaching purposes. This, the sugar chemists say, is not adulteration, but is merely purification by a thoroughly healthful process. The pure food commission can not see it in that light, and insists that the whitening process be abandoned.

Hongkong Greatest Port.

London.—New statistics show Hongkong to be the foremost port of the world as regards import and export tonnage, with 19,042,889 tons. Next come London with 18,639,159, and after this are placed respectively New York, Hamburg, Liverpool and Rotterdam.

Old Parliament House, Dublin, Where New Irish Council May Meet.



The old Parliament House in Dublin, in which, it is expected, the new Irish council, or parliament, soon to be erected, will hold its sessions, is one of the historic buildings of the old world. It stands in what is known as College Green, and is placed nearly at right angles with the west front of Dublin University. At present the structure is used as the head offices of the Bank of Ireland, but before its rooms were arranged for banking purposes the apartments of the old Parliament House were spacious and eminently fitted for the purposes for which they had been constructed. The room where the house of commons met was circular in form and about fifty feet in diameter. All around the commons room was a beautiful corridor, giving access to committee-rooms, cloakrooms, etc. The chamber in which the house of lords met was 40 feet long by 32 feet wide. At one end was a circular niche for the throne of the English viceroy, over which was a canopy of rich crimson velvet. Artistic decorations marked both apartments, with beautiful Corinthian pillars and tapestry pictures.

The first stone of the building was laid on Feb. 3, 1728, and it was completed in 1739. The independence of the Irish parliament was declared in 1782, but this was nullified by the act of union, which was adopted in 1800, and a few months later the historic structure was sold for £40,000. The expense of making arrangements for the meetings of the new Irish council would be considerable. This body, as intimated, will consist of 103 members, the number of Irish members in the British house of commons, with the addition of forty-eight councilors directly elected for larger areas having a taxable value of more than \$100. In the scheme, as mapped out arrangement is made to have the chief secretary for Ireland, ex-officio chairman of the Irish council, and Irish representation at Westminster will remain as at present. The old Parliament House stands on the spot formerly occupied by the building known as Chichester House, where the first parliament convened in Ireland after the restoration assembled on May 8, 1661, and where the first parliament convened in Ireland after the wars of the revolution in 1692.

REAL ENOCH ARDEN

SOUTH DAKOTA MAN GREW WEALTHY IN ALASKA.

Came Home After 14 Years, Found Wife Married to Another Man, but His Children Welcomed Him.

Mitchell, S. D.—The Klondike country has furnished its share of romantic stories of separated families and the return of wealthy individuals who have been grub staked and returned home with wealth untold, but there is more to the story of Judson E. Lathrop than the mere returning with gold galore, for he finds that his wife is divorced and that his mother and sister have passed away. For 14 years Lathrop had not been heard from by his relatives, and it was generally believed he was dead.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Lathrop was traveling on the road for a milling company, but very little of his money went for the comforts of his family. In fact, he did very little to support them, and they were left more or less to their own devices. This was due to the fact that his love for drink took what belonged rightfully to his wife and children. Starting out on one of his trips, he left home 14 years ago and remained away until the present, not even writing home or giving any clue to his whereabouts.

Two weeks ago he returned to his home at Appleton and informed his son Alfred, who is employed in a railroad office at Milwaukee, of his desire to renew his standing with his family. His son notified him of his acceptance after writing to his sisters, Misses Hazel and Bernice Lathrop, of this city. The meeting occurred at Summit, S. D., where Mr. Lathrop has a brother teaching school. The Misses Lathrop returned to their home here to-day and gave the incidents of their father's absence.

Mr. Lathrop started for the Klondike with \$50 in cash, and on reaching Seattle he was without funds, but was taken through by a party of friends who were making the trip together. On reaching the gold fields the party went 3,000 miles into the interior and started their operations. At the end of five years Mr. Lathrop had amassed \$20,000, and with that he started back home. On reaching Ketchikan he was taken ill by the scurvy, and for one year he lay in the hospital, and when he came out he said he did not have a dollar left of his small fortune. There was nothing for him to do but to make the start all over again, and he met with better results. He secured a number of mines that were profitable and he sold out a portion of them for \$500,000, retaining about 30, which he still owns, besides owning a bank at Ketchikan.

Two years ago, prompted by the love that he still bore his family, he decided to return to his old home. He reached Seattle and there learned that his wife had secured a divorce and had remarried. Without more information, Mr. Lathrop turned his steps to the Klondike once more. After two years his wealth increased to a larger sum and again the longing came over him to see his relatives, and, two weeks ago, he reached his former home at Appleton.

After the meeting with his children he took them to Appleton, which visit, however, was saddened by the death of his mother and his sister. He brought home golden gifts for them, and was a saddened man to find that they were not there to receive them. It is believed that only one other copy is in existence—that in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

and sister. Mr. Lathrop is now a thoroughly reformed man. At Seattle and in Alaska he has given large sums of money to aid in church work. In talking with his daughters about his former drinking he urged them never to marry a man who had the slightest desire for drink, as he insisted it would grow upon him.

Mr. Lathrop will settle an annuity on his children to provide for them as long as they live, the details of which will be settled this week.

Three years after Mr. Lathrop went away his wife secured a divorce on the ground of desertion, and at that time moved out to Ashton, S. D., and made her home with relatives. Nine years ago she was married to L. W. Seaman, of this city, a wealthy ranch and stock owner, who owns a handsome residence near the business district. The two daughters will continue to make their residence with him. Both are accomplished young ladies, Miss Hazel being an exceptionally fine musician, both in voice and instrument.

Mr. Lathrop expressed himself to his daughters as being satisfied with his lot and does not blame any member of his family for all that has taken place. As soon as he finishes his business in the country, which is for the purpose of buying an immense quantity of machinery for his mining plants, he will return to the Klondike country, there to pick up the thread of life.

TO BREAK OIL TRUST.

Secretary Wilson Will Try to Do It with Potatoes.

Washington.—Secretary Wilson is taking the first steps toward the establishment of a laboratory for the testing of apparatus for the use of denatured alcohol. He is establishing it on the assumption that it is his duty to assist in the discovery of burners that will consume that kind of fuel and do it in such a way that there will be a permanent market for the denatured product.

The secretary is a firm believer in the theory that an American farmer in a few years will become a rival of the Standard Oil company in the markets of the world.

The apparatus for the burning of alcohol will be tested in a scientific manner, with but little cost to the inventors. There is a big demand for burners that will bring out all the heat units contained in alcohol. The experiments made in Europe have not resulted in the most efficient burners imaginable. Secretary Wilson believes that American inventors will be able to solve the problem of how to burn alcohol in a way that will make it a competitor with oil, but the inventors will need encouragement and he is getting ready to give it.

Potatoes are the vegetable from which the secretary expects the farmers to make the alcohol that is to drive farm machinery, light the houses of people not living near gas and electric light plants, and furnish the fuel that will be cheaper than gas or coal. There is a variety that is not edible that is said to be rich in the materials that will make alcohol, and with that the department will also conduct experiments.

The denatured alcohol law goes into effect on Jan. 1 and the treasury department is making regulations for the new industry.

\$10,000 for a Book of Poems.

London.—An American bibliophile has secured for \$10,000 a volume of poems of the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, including Shakespeare's "The Passionate Pilgrim." It is believed that only one other copy is in existence—that in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

AMERICAN "NOBILITY"

WILL SOON BE CATALOGUED BY A BRITISH EXPERT.

Son of Compiler of "Burke's Peerage" Finds That Real Name of Our President Is "Van Roosevelt."

London.—"Prominent Families of the United States of America," is the title of a book soon to be published by Arthur Meredith Burke, son of the late Sir Bernard Burke, compiler of "Burke's Peerage," and other works on the ancestry of Great Britain's untitled land owners.

Armorial bearings in plenty are to appear in the book, the title page of which will bear the coat of arms of Washington.

One of the specimen pages is devoted to the history of the Roosevelt family, and its coat of arms. The earliest recorded ancestor of the president, Claes Marten van Rosenvelt, emigrated from Zealand in Holland to the New Netherlands in 1649. The progeny of this man is shown to have figured prominently in the military and civil history of New York, culminating in the particularly strenuous and brilliant career of Theodore. The facts for the Roosevelt history were furnished to Mr. Burke by Mrs. Roosevelt after considerable correspondence.

"I cannot yet say," said Mr. Burke, "how many families will be represented in my compilation, but it will be the most complete and authoritative work on American genealogy ever attempted. It will be published in a few months, and no family will be admitted except on its merits. Leading Americans have been engaged for several years in tracing their lineage, and the results of their investigation have been submitted to me for verification. It has been an infinitely difficult and laborious task, but very fascinating. When my grandfather started 'Burke's Peerage' he had complete official records to go on. I must search out the necessary facts in parish and other local records of nonconformist associations, in family papers and scattered collections of manuscripts in Great Britain, Ireland and America."

"The facts show that when Englishmen and other Europeans sneer at the efforts of Americans to establish pedigrees they display not only discourtesy but ignorance. The lineages of the leading American families bring to the investigator extraordinary men and women at every turn, and prove that these families are proud and jealous of their virtues and deeds, and are careful not to marry beneath their level. The persistence of lines of distinction can be discerned right through the social history of America."

"While the Americans who are tracing out and authenticating their ancestry are not actuated primarily by a desire to create an American aristocratic class, they are in reality defining what the world is bound to recognize as an American aristocracy."

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SAWED CELL BARS WITH YARN.

Federal Prisoner Invents Odd Instrument to Effect Escape.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Out of pieces of woolen yarn, unraveled from a sock and twisted together, a prisoner in the new federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., constructed an instrument which he used to saw through the top and bottom of a three-inch steel bar.

That a common piece of yarn could be made to cut the strongest steel bars, tested with acids and resisting steel saws, is a discovery that not only surprises police and keepers of jails and penitentiaries, but scientists as well. It is the first case of the kind on record, as far as can be learned, and the prisoner who used it in the Leavenworth penitentiary is the originator.

The prisoner was confined in one of the isolation cells. A guard standing on a tier above noticed him working his hands back and forth around the bars and notified the guards on the lower floor. They investigated and found that the top had been sawed through. The bottom was about half through. The prisoner readily confessed and showed the warden how he had accomplished the feat.

ARMY TO ADOPT NEW BULLET.

Has Long, Straight, Tapering Point and Is Lighter Than the Old.

Washington.—The army will shortly adopt the new bullet, which was recently tested by several of the target experts at the national rifle meet at Seagirt and found to be satisfactory by them. Instead of the rounded point of the present bullet it has a long, straight, tapering point and is also about one-third lighter, weighing about 160 grains. The new bullet has a greater velocity up to 2,000 yards, a greater energy up to 1,400 yards, a flatter trajectory up to 2,000 yards and a little better accuracy up to 2,000 yards.

The new bullet will require a slightly different firing chamber in the rifle, but this can be readily effected in pieces now under manufacture, and the necessary changes can be made in the pieces now in use with comparatively small expense.

Japan Prohibits Tobacco.

Washington.—The postal administration of Japan has advised this government that packages containing tobacco destined for any country beyond Japan are prohibited from passing over the territory of Japan even if sent by parcels post.

CHURCH WOMEN PICK APPLES.

Earn Money to Pay Off Debt and Help Solve Labor Problem.

Louisville, Ill.—The women of the Christian church of Flora are raising money by a novel means to pay off the debt on the new \$10,000 church edifice and in addition are helping to solve the labor question that is confronting the apple growers of Clay county.

They were given permission to haul and sell to the evaporators the cull and windfall apples in the large orchards in the vicinity of this city and the entire feminine membership and the Sunday school children gathered apples in the many orchard. The women earned \$15 for their day's work and will gather apples in other orchards surrounding Flora every Saturday until the apple season closes. Mrs. R. S. C. Reaugh, president of the Ladies' society of the Christian church, has the supervision of the work.

Although the apple-picking season will not open until later for the Ben Davis apples estimates place the number of bushels of apples exported from the five shipping sections in Clay county at 200,000 bushels, or nearly 75,000 barrels. The five evaporators in the county are using 5,000 bushels of apples daily and are estimated to have used 150,000 bushels of apples this season. The apples are selling readily and numerous buyers are in the field.

The labor situation caused by the scarcity of hands is delaying the picking. On account of strikes the wages range from \$1.50 to \$3 a day. Only \$1.25 was paid earlier in the season.

DESERTS WIFE FOR A SQUAW.

Wealthy Farmer Accused by Spouse, Who Then Puts Up Cash Bail.

Tacoma, Wash.—Charged with the desertion of his wife for the doubtful attraction of a Siwash squaw, William Nottingham has been bound over for trial at the next term of the superior court at Concomully. His wife, whom he left in Adams county while he maintained a second household at Concomully, secured his liberty by putting up \$1,500 in cash.

Nottingham is a wealthy rancher of eastern Washington, having a 440-acre ranch near Lind, Adams county, with many head of cattle and horses. His wife, who has sued him for divorce, estimates his fortune at more than \$50,000. They were married 24 years ago in Missouri and have eight children.

Nottingham has always been highly respected in Adams county and was thought to be a faithful husband and a good father.

His double life began about three years ago, when he took a large band of cattle to Okanogan county to feed on the rich pasture of the Indian reservation. He leased an allotment from a squaw named Sophia San Pierre and is charged with having become enamored of her. Since then he has lived most of his time in Okanogan county and has deceived his wife, she claims, by telling her he was holding down a homestead.

PRIEST WHIPS A TRAMP.

Hobo Gets an Illustration of Muscular Christianity.

Indianapolis, Kan.—Rev. Francis Henry Gavisk, one of the most popular members of the Catholic priesthood in Indiana, showed the other afternoon that he had not forgot how to take care of himself in a fight. He quickly disposed of a tramp who insulted him at his own home.

The tramp rang the door bell and asked for something to eat. He was insulted about it, but Father Gavisk gave him a dime. At that the tramp acted as if he was deeply offended.

"Do you think I am going to a cheap restaurant?" he asked.

"I guess you don't want that dime; so give it back," answered the priest.

The tramp replied with a string of oaths that he wouldn't give up the money, whereupon Father Gavisk grappled with him. There was a short, sharp struggle, which the priest won. He not only recovered the money, but shoved the man into the street before he could recover his balance. The tramp attempted to renew the attack, but the priest was too clever with his fists to be injured.

Japs to Have Great Navy.

Victoria, B. C.—Advices have been received by the steamer Bellerophon that the Japanese naval department has decided upon a naval programme for the improvement of the Japanese navy, the expansion to cover a period of eight years. The diet is asked to vote \$135,000,000 for the purpose, of which \$12,000,000 will be used to repair present vessels, among them the former Russian vessels captured and raised. Many of the vessels now in service will be replaced. The programme of the naval department will be to have a battleship squadron of eight vessels, representing the strongest and newest types, two armored cruiser squadrons of eight ships each and three fast cruiser squadrons of four ships each, representing a programme of shipbuilding for the next decade.

Anarchist Entertains a King.

Milan.—Papers here relate that some days ago the proprietor of a cinematograph asked permission to give an exhibition to the royal family. The king consented and the exhibition was held. The police have since discovered that the proprietor of the cinematograph was really a well-known anarchist, named Dutto. The king had paid him handsomely and shook hands with him. Dutto is being prosecuted for passing himself under a false name.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FERRI W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding a Probate Court.
In re, Estate of Mary L. Reddick, deceased.

Administration No. 12855.
Decree Nisi, confirming sale of real estate.

Upon consideration of the report of Philip Stewart, executor, in the above entitled cause filed herein on the second day of October A. D. 1906, that he has sold the following described land and premises situated in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, distinguished as Sub-lot 23, Square 1095, in James E. Wollard's subdivision, as the said subdivision appears of record in the plats or plans of Washington, in the Surveyor's office of the District of Columbia, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, known as premises No. 1708 East Capitol street, Northeast, in the District of Columbia, said land and premises having been sold on the 8th day of October A. D. 1906, to Eugene S. Gaskins for \$835, upon the terms of one-third cash, a deposit of one hundred (\$100) dollars, made at the time of sale and the balance paid in equal installments in one and two years from the day of sale, and to be represented by promissory note or notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser, with the conveying, examination of title and notarial fees at the cost of the purchaser, it is by the Court this 16th day of October A. D. 1906, adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said sale be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 16th day of November A. D. 1906; provided, a copy of this decree be published in the Washington Law Reporter and the Washington Bee, once a week, for three successive weeks, before the last said date.

Ashley M. Gould, Justice.

RICHARD MOORE.

There is no young man better known to the business world than Mr. Richard Moore. Mr. Moore was the first man in the northwest to open a first-class saloon and dining room. He is a Washingtonian by birth and no doubt one of the most enterprising men in business among his people. If you want a good meal, don't fail to give him a call. His dining room is fitted up in first-class style and his other service is up to date. Address or call to 1224 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.

FUNERAL OF MISS FILLMORE.

The funeral of Miss Hattie L. Fillmore, who died Friday, October 19, took place at 2 o'clock P. M. Monday last, from her late residence, 1627 4th street, N. W., Rev. W. H. Brooks, pastor of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, officiating.

The deceased was the daughter of Mrs. Louisa Fillmore and sister of Miss Ida M. Fillmore and Mrs. Maud Fillmore Mitchell, who survive her. Being of a cheerful and amiable disposition, the deceased had many warm, devoted friends by whom her death is most keenly felt, and who most sincerely sympathize with her loving mother and sisters in this, their hour of sad bereavement. The floral tributes were many and unusually beautiful. Interment in the family site at Payne's Cemetery.

DR. CORROTHERS EXPLAINS.

Rev. S. L. Corrothers, pastor Galbraith A. M. E. Zion Church, Sixth street between L and M streets, N. W., in an address before a committee of citizens who are interested in the public schools of the District, said: "I noticed this morning that the press of the city quoted me as saying that the removal of Prof. Cardozo was to make room for Dr. Montgomery, and implied that I regarded Dr. Montgomery as a party to this movement. I desire to state to the public that I have the utmost confidence in the Christian integrity of Dr. W. S. Montgomery and I do not believe it probable that Dr. Montgomery would resort to anything unmanly or criminal and hope never to have reason to change my opinion. While all that I have stated above is true, it is evident to every citizen in the District that the school authorities have dealt with the official life and character of several of our most efficient teachers in a very malicious and unscrupulous way. The treatment of Mrs. Anna J. Cooper was anything but just. The attorneys for the board have tried in vain to find some phase of law by which they could justify the actions and appease the conscience of those who had a little conscience left. Had Mrs. Cooper belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race every man of her race would have entered a solemn protest against the malignity accorded her and demanded that she be given a square deal. In the case of Cardozo, the public has been dumfounded. If the school authorities persist in this annoying and altogether unwarranted way of dealing with its subjects, they will soon be entitled to a place corresponding with that of the mobs of Atlanta, Ga., and Salisbury, N. C. If this continues we will have to cease to pray for the widows and

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- 100-piece Dinner Sets—gold lines\$10.00
- 100-piece Dinner Set—blue or green decorations\$13.50
- 100-piece Dinner Set—floral border\$15.00
- 100-piece Dinner Set of English ware—blue decorations\$18.00
- 100-piece Dinner Set of Carlsbad China—floral border\$20.00
- 101-piece Dinner Set of French China—3 patterns\$23.75
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orphans of our men who have recently been put to death by the Southern mobs and pray for those among us who are being slain under the guise of law. We have no friends to be favored or enemies to be punished. Our contention is that the Golden Rule be established. There matters must be fought out in the courts of justice and before the bar of public opinion and finally in the halls of Congress. You may say to those who are howling about agitators and peace-breakers that we have no time to listen to any such class of persons. We are in this fight and are in it to stay and before it is finished we will teach certain members of the School Board and other authorities that all the negroes of the District of Columbia are not fools. There have been several things done in the way of appointing teachers and other regulations that are enough to arouse the indignations of the 90,000 members of our race in this city. We believe that all lovers of justice and fair play are with us in our views.

Galbraith Church last Sunday was crowded both morning and evening despite the falling rain. Next Sunday the pastor will continue a series of sermons using for a subject at 11 A. M. the Return of the Holy Ghost, or the Way to Power. Every department of the church is now actively at work. The indications are that the fall rally will exceed anything in the history of the church. Those who desire to witness an old fashioned Methodist soul-stirring service can be treated to the same by going to Galbraith.

The Sunday School Missionary Society and Christian Endeavor are all down to their fall work and much good is expected.

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From the Western Age.
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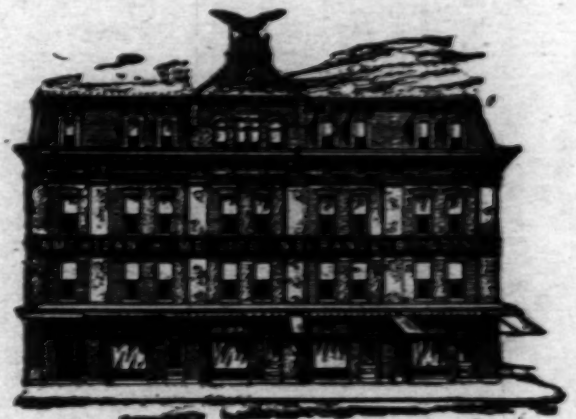
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